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THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,035—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1893.

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PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.
† ASSAM	3030	500	T. F. Creery	13th ,,
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th ,,
				Friday.
†* SIAM	3030	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D. G. Worcester	2nd June.
†* ASSAM	3030	500	T. F. Creery	9th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5015	800	S. H. Moule	16th ,,
†* SIAM	3050	700	H. T. Weighell	23rd ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crowe	30th ,,

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

3rd May. 17th May. 14th June.
31st ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 980	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May 1893.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	G. Costanza	2,863	300	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 9, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE,
4th May, 30th May, and 27th June.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th May.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 13, 1893.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer, "CITY of VENICE," 3,207 Tons, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about 10th May. The Cabins are on deck amid-ships, and each contains two berths. Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried.

This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th April, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	20th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, April 5, 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully, selected, with special attention to grouping.

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted in London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, [illegible], and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

[illegible], PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every [illegible] Banking and Money Agency transacted.

[illegible] information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An [illegible] for Travellers in India and the East, [illegible] and Fare Tables of all the Indian [illegible] Steamer routes in India, and the [illegible] useful information. Price 8 Annas. [illegible] from official sources [illegible] "Office and at all [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 26th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,536 tons, on the 23rd April, at 11 a.m., on or arrival of incoming English mail, if later arriving, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 22nd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 27th April, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st April, 1893.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES............Rs. 15,96,500

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank is again receiving Deposits for 1, 2, and 3 Months at Special Rates of Interest, which may be ascertained on application at this Office or at the Bombay Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 11th April, 1893.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late Mr. WILLIAM HENRY BUSHBY, Merchant of Bombay, are requested to send them in to the Undersigned not later than the 19th May, 1893, after which date no claims will be entertained. Any one having monies due to the said Estate are requested to forward the same to the Undersigned at once.

OWEN & OKELL.
Bombay, 19th April, 1893.

NOTICE.

JOHN DUFFY, OF G. I. P., PAREL, DECEASED.

ANY PERSONS having CLAIM or CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the above are requested to send particulars of such claims, supported by VOUCHERS, to the undermentioned within one month from THIS DATE, after which no claim will be considered.

H. DUNK.
J. G. BOORMAN.
G. I. P., Parel, March 27, 1893.

TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

ALL kinds of Produce and Stores imported and exported on LOWEST POSSIBLE TERMS.

H. L. TOTTENHAM,
General Merchant,
2, Fenchurch Avenue,
London, E. C.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Undersigned for the SUPPLY for one year (1st August 1893, to 31st July, 1894), of PAPER for the State Press, Baroda.

Complete lists, forms of tender, conditions and samples of paper can be obtained from this Office on payment of Annas Twelve (British Currency).

Tenders must be delivered before 12 Noon, (Madras Time) of the 29th of May, 1893.

K. M. JOGLEKAR, M. A.,
Superintendent.
Office of the Superintendent State Press, Baroda, 2nd April, 1893.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE DHARMAVARAM-HINDUPUR SECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after SUNDAY, April 23, 1893, the line between DHARMAVARAM and HINDUPUR will be OPENED to PUBLIC TRAFFIC of all kinds.

Trains will run as under:—

Dharmavaram ... Dep.	13 10	Hindupur ... Dep.	9-30
Hindupur ... Arr.	17 5	Dharmavaram ... Arr.	13 0

For further particulars see Time and Fare Tables exhibited at Stations, or Apply to the Undersigned.

W. M. STEUART,
Offg. Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 5th April, 1893.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-holders of the ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, of Broach.

NOTICE is hereby given that all the Mill Premises, of the abovenamed Company, moveable as well as immoveable, vested in the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture, will be sold by Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co., Auctioneers, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve to the highest bidder on THURSDAY, the 15th Day of June, 1893, at 1 o'clock in the Afternoon, at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Office of the undersigned. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Trustees at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.—Dated this 11th day of April, 1893.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-holders of The ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, of Broach.

NOTICE is hereby given that all the Mill Premises of the abovenamed Company, moveable as well as immoveable, vested in the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture will be sold by Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co., Auctioneers, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve to the highest bidder on MONDAY, the 19th day of June, 1893, at 1 o'clock in the Afternoon, at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Office of the Undersigned. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Trustees at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.—Dated this 11th day of April, 1893.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of [illegible] Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter [illegible] scription, are positively carried out of the [illegible] taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD [illegible] the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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AUCTIONEERS:—

1.—Lady's Saddle and Bridle, Complete.
2.—Gentlemen's do. do.
3.—Child's Perambulator.
4.—Dog-cart, Pony, and set of Harness.
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6.—Ice Machine.
7.—Musical Box, playing 8 Airs.
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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
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OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

NOW READY.

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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

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A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.

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Single Copy.....................Annas. 4.

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THE STYLE AND MATERIALS } RS. 75 TO RS. 123.
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47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

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Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
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THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

[illegible] CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their [illegible] After [illegible] establishment [illegible] ture being carried [illegible] employing more than 1,0[illegible]

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WILL FIND EVERY REQUIREMENT.
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15 PER CENT. GUARANTEED 15 PER CENT.

		Cash.		Credit.
Price per Cwt	Rs.	10 8	Rs.	11 12
,, per Ton	,,	190 0	,,	211 8
,, per 2lb. Tin	,,	0 8	,,	0 9
,, per 28lb. Box	,,	3 0	,,	3 6

Special Prices for larger quantities, or Contracts entered into for regular supply.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 8
,, 1 Large ,, ,,	5 12	,, 5 Medium	4 0
		,, 4 Large	4 12
		,, 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL

IS REMOVED TO ALBERT HALL,
VICTORIA ROAD,
NEAR THE NEW BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

THIS HOTEL, WHICH HAS MAINTAINED ITS STANDING IN Bombay for over a QUARTER of a CENTURY, has now been REMOVED to more Commodious, Airy, and Suitable Quarters.

THE PREMISES, THE ALBERT HALL, near Victoria Gardens, are Upper-storied, and are fitted up and furnished tastefully.

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SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS are made for Families and Regular Boarders.
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For terms apply to the PROPRIETOR.

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OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
RARE OLD COGNAC.
SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE
ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE: RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY

WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match, for Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match, for Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

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PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Annas 8
PER 1,000 ,, ... Rs. 5 0
GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Rs. 2 0
PER 1,000 ,, ... ,, 17 0
GOLD AND COLOURS.
Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.
100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. } Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. } ,, 4 0
Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.
We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.
SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND.
Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.
A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,
Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND.
Estimates and Samples free.

RUBBER STAMPS
Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

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Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.
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When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationery, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfect taste and without extravagant expenditure.

THACKER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
STRAW HATS,
SUNSHADES,
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
LACES AND TRIMMINGS,
DRESS MATERIALS:
BOMBAY.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!

"STOCK-TAKING SALE."

STOCK TAKING this Year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand,

THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., have decided—with a view to clearing their Old Stock—to offer to the Public

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL ONLY,

a large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIMEKEEPERS, chiefly of their OWN MAKE, in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of FORTY PER CENT. on the marked prices.

All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 Per Cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 55 to 60 Per Cent. on the PRESENT MARKET VALUE OF THE WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual Guarantee.

Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,
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GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS.

Our Shirts are 50 per cent. CHEAPER than those of any other firm in Western India. We GUARANTEE SATISFACTION in FIT and FINISH.

Quality	Price		Description
A Quality	Rs. 20-0	per dozen.	A STRONG, ALL LONG CLOTH SHIRT, suitable for wearing under Uniform or for Office wear.
B Quality	Rs. 26-8	,,	A SUPERIOR ALL LONG CLOTH SHIRT, a serviceable and useful quality for Office wear.
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C Quality	Rs. 32-0	,,	A SUPERIOR LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, composed of a fine and durable long cloth with fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
H Quality	Rs. 40-0	,,	An EXTRA FINE LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, with superior Linen Fronts and cuffs, a light garment, specially recommended for dress wear during the hot weather.
D Quality	Rs. 45-8	,,	A VERY SUPERIOR LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, composed of an excellent long cloth and very fine linen.
E Quality	Rs. 35-8	,,	A PRINTED CAMBRIC SHIRT, made from a superior French Cambric and in the most Gentlemanly designs.
F Quality	Rs. 35-8	,,	A USEFUL OXFORD SHIRT, composed of superior and soft material in good patterns.

SHIRTS REQUIRED WITH COLLARS ATTACHED ARE CHARGED EXTRA.

MEASURES REQUIRED, size of Collar worn, Chest, Length of Shirt at Back and from Centre of the Back to the end of Cuff with Arm bent, OR A GOOD FITTING PATTERN SHIRT.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,
BOMBAY.

20,000 RS. REWARD!

IT is not generally known that Glycerine, Molasses and other Saccharine and Colouring Matters are largely used in TOBACCOS manufactured for importation into INDIA.

Their use altogether DESTROYS any flavour the Tobacco may possess, and most effectually hides any deficiency of a naturally poor quality; or the bad curing of the Leaf.

We guarantee that OUR TOBACCOS contain none of the above mentioned ADULTERATIONS, and we offer the above reward to any-one who can prove the contrary.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES
IS
PURE AND UNRIVALLED.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.

PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.

Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY POONA.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
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FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
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BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

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20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement [illegible] the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

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Lessee and Director............MR. HARRY STANLEY
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.
HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA AND
BURLESQUE COMPANY.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO.
As other engagements must be fulfilled.

THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 22ND.
A grand Mid-day Performance, for the convenience of Schools, Families, and Children, to see
"PRINCESS CHERRY BLOSSOM."
Prices for Children 4 Annas, 8 Annas, and One Rupee. Servants in charge of Children the same Price. Adults Rs. 3 to Stalls and Dress Circle.
ALSO TO-NIGHT
The Charming Burlesque.
PRINCESS CHERRY BLOSSOM.
Miss LIZZIE DONNELLY in her Graceful "Fan Dance," Highland Dances by Misses TILLY LAKE and FLO. STEPHENSON, "The Grand Highland Brigade," &c., &c.

MONDAY, APRIL 24.
Planquette's Charming Comic Opera.
PAUL JONES.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25TH.
By special and numerous requests
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.
PRICES:—Stalls or Dress Circles, Rs. 4; Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16, Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1. Military in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats. Box Plan at The STAR TOBACCO Co., Meadows Street, Where Tickets for all parts of the House can be had. Box Office open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
T. EMPSON, Manager.

THE LAST WEEK OF THE PALACE OF WONDERS ON THE MAIDAN.

Come Everybody, Don't Delay, and See the WONDERS BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.
Exhibited by MADAME CORA and her Assistants.
From 7 to 11 P.M. Admission:—8 Annas and 4 Annas.
FOR SALE, the magnificent Russian Dask TENT, Privately or by Auction, on Monday, 24th April. Apply H. STANLEY, Gaiety Theatre.

LINGARD'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC,

HORNBY ROAD ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
10 MORNING TILL 10 EVENING, 8 annas.
THE PALACE OF AMUSEMENT,
MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION,
6 LAST DAYS 6

A CARD.—Mme. Gitana begs to announce that she has brought out from Europe the LATEST OCCULT NOVELTY by which Visitors are able to see their FUTURE HUSBANDS, WIVES, and SWEETHEARTS. FORE-TELLER: PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE. Native Ladies and Gentlemen, 4 annas. Last 6 Nights.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY
have engaged the services of the famous
SOMNAMBUMIST,
MISS GRIFFIN,
and the CALCULATING BOY,
MASTER GATHORNE,
At their AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
ON SUNDAY, the 23RD INST.,
Commencing at 4 P.M.

☞ To questions relating to expected Riches Marriages, Speculations, Friends, &c., Miss Griffin while in the Somnambumistic state usually gives accurate answers and then correctly states them which up to that time re absolutely unknown to any one but the persons thinking of them.

☞ MASTER GATHORNE sitting blindfold amongst the audience in such a position that any kind of telegraphy is out of the question; tells GROUPS of FIGURES WRITTEN on PAPER by the Audience and sealed in envelopes; calls out their total and works in the same way sums in addition, reduction, square and cube root, &c.

ADMISSION:—Rs 1-8, 1, As 12, 8 and 4.
For children under 15 years of age, Re 1, As 12, 8, 6, and 4.
Box Plan at the NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE MAGNETIC LADY, AT EVE'S FLORAL BOWER, A RAPTUROUS FAIRYLAND, NEXT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
ADMISSION to the Bower and Performances of THE MAGNETIC LADY from 6 to 7 and from 8 to 10 p. m., ONE RUPEE.
To the Bower only from 5 to 6, 7 to 8, and 10 to 11 P. M. EIGHT ANNAS.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) ....Rs. 12.
Single Copy ....As. 4
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BEDOUIN LINE.

S. S. SHEIKH, 4,408 Tons Register, WILL SAIL for ANTWERP, on or about the 29th instant, and has First-class accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. She is fitted with Electric Light. Fare single First class Rs. 420. For other particulars apply on Board to
S. C. NEWEY,
Commander, s. s. Sheikh,
or to Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.

GINNING FACTORY, containing 16 Gins, at Bassim, Berar. 12 years' lease of ground, at a rental of Rs. 80 per annum. Building quite new, and Machinery in good order, office, and well in compound.
For further particulars apply to BORAH MUNORALLY KADERBHAI, Akola.

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THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN COLOURED SHIRTINGS.

"ALL NEW GOODS."

French Cambrics.	Twill Lining.
Oxford Cloth.	Spun Silks.
Cambridge Cloth.	Best Wove Flannels.
Ventula.	Best Silk and Wool.

ASQUITH,
LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of OOKERDA KHETSI, an adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that VENICHUND JOITADAS, carrying on business in Bombay by means of his Munim REVASHANKER DAYARAM, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvent, do appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the Fourteenth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, at Eleven O'clock in the Forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any, he has, why the order made in this matter on the Fourteenth Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, (whereby it was ordered under Section Nine of the Indian Insolvent Act upon the Petition of the said Petitioning creditor Venichund Joita as, carrying on business in Bombay by means of his Munim Revashanker Dayaram, that the said Insolvent should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of the said Act, and whereby it was further ordered that the said Insolvent should within thirty days from the said Fourteenth day of April, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C, to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects) should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged. Dated this Nineteenth Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three.
H. J. MILES,
Acting Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 20th Day of April, 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, INCLUDING R.-M. RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY.

1. THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 (one) P.M. Gun-Fire, on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1893, sealed TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY required by the Company during the ten months ending 31st March, 1894, supplies to commence from 1st June 1893.

2.—Forms of Tender giving particulars of approximate requirements for delivery at Parel Depot, Bombay, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained from the 1st proximo, on application to the Store-keeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, or the Deputy Store-keeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rupees (2) Two each form, at either of which offices sample may be seen.

3.—Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Stationery for B. B. and C. I., including R.-M. Railway," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees Five Hundred in Currency Notes. If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

4.—The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

5.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 19th April, 1893.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 19, per year.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OOMRAVATI COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Dock on account of the concerned, the following bales of damaged cotton saved from the boats which sank in the Harbour on the night of the 12th instant.
34 33 4—289 bales Oomravati cotton, lying at the Victoria Dock Pierhead.
7 bales Oomravati cotton, lying at the Carnac Bunder.
4 bales Oomravati cotton lying at the Victoria Dock.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, April 22, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
THE SALE of the VILLAGE KNOWN as the VILLAGE of KEROLE near GHAUT COOPER in SALSETTE TALOOKA zillah TANNA.

The above village as described here below will be put up for sale by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1893, at 3-30 p.m., on the premises by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co, Auctioneers, under instructions from Mr Mirza Hoosein Khan, Attorney for Bai Kamabai Saheb Raje Shirke, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Dhanbai, widow of Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanji Cama under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated the 14th day of April, 1884, and in an indenture of further harge dated the 3rd day of September, 1886, and respectively made between the said Bai Dhanbai, widow, of the one part and Kamabai Saheb Raje Shirke of the other part. All that village or plot of ground, situate in the district of Trombay, in the Talooka of Salsette, Zillah Tanna, in the registration district of Tanna, commonly known as the village of Kerole, containing by admeasurement six hundred and forty-eight acres, two roods, and thirty-six poles, being the aggregate measurement of divers descriptions of land, and which said premises are bounded on the east by the parts of the villages of Ghaut and Kooper, on the west by the portions of the villages of Coorla, Assumpay, and Chandoolee, on the north by the village of Powai, and on the south by the unoccupied Government swamp grounds together with all bungalows, houses, out-houses, buildings, commons, yards, gardens, compounds, gullies, walls, wells, bael fruit and other trees, shrubs, sapplings, mounds, woods, underwoods, &c.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq., Solicitor, at his office in Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAHS, NOBLES AND THE GENTRY.
SALE OF AN ORNAMENTAL AND VALUABLE DAIS WITH PLATFORM.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq. C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the 1st Floor of the New Municipal Offices, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., the following:—
An ornamental, valuable dais and its platform.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, April 22, 1893.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP £1,000,000
(With power to increase to ....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months
Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

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CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
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Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

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Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............................$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP..............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4% p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2% p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
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FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

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As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Propritors solicit sufferer to give it a trial to test its value.
Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quanantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully.
"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
"45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to..........................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premium for 1875 ....£742,553
" 1880 ....£833,078
" 1885 ....£966,107
" 1891 ....£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to .... { £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1881 ....£4,673,299 | 1891 ....£7,894,357
1886 ....£5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058
THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes;—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Botles by all Chemists.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., [illegible] Holborn, LONDON.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25 9 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,085
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all		840
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	81
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	208
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers	6,635	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	151
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,960	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	115
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 25½	312
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	8
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	2 5
Orient 1 Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	1
Phillip & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	155
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	12
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	887½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	57½
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		18¼Exd

PRESS COMPANIES

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Re.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	890 205
Apollo	750	2,500	2,200	98	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil.40	320
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		130	135
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	925
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	32	375xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	110
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	all	Rs. 40	435
Mumnar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	295
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	595
New Indian	1,200	125	125	Rs. 1	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,375x
Sind	1,000	2,000	750	35	500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	201
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	950-55

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	505 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	82
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	380
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	325nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 33	1,055xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,025xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	640xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	410xd
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	410
Dhun Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	920
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	690xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs	500	500	500	25 Rs.	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	1,000	500	500	Rs.	1,130
James Greaves	1,200	600	500	10 pr. ct.	660
J[illegible]	600	500	500	Nil	340
[illegible] Manu-	1,800	250	250	12	205xd
[illegible]	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	860xd
[illegible]	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
[illegible]	750	1,000	1,000	30	725
[illegible]ac-	400	250	250	Nil	7 5
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	565
[illegible]	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	182
[illegible] Reay Mfg	145	1,000	1,000	35	650
[illegible]midas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	970
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,450
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,595
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	145
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M	4,50	100	100	12 p.c g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	450-55
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 80	1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1 400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	10	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs.60	600
Southern India	1,000	1,000	500	Nil	230
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	320
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	321
Swadeshi Mill	475	500	500	Rs. 15	475
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	551
Vonishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	500	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000		580

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 16-6
Carolus	227
Mexican Dollars	223
Five Franc Pieces Gold	322
Bar Silver	106-7
Gold Leaf	26-3
Bar Gold, English	26-2
Bar Australian	26
Bar Bombay	25-12-6
Bar Pekin	25-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	104¼
Four-and-a-half per cent	100
Municipal 5 percent, Debenture Loans	117½
New French Loan 5 per cent 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	nom.
Port Trust Bonds	104¼
New Loan	103½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 2 21-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 ¾
Do. do.	3 Months sight	1s. 2 11-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 2 25-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do. do.	1s. 2 25-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 2 7-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 2 13-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 2 ⅞d.
[illegible]ance	3 Do.	1-55½
[illegible]	6 Do.	1-55½
[illegible]cutta	At sight	100
[illegible]	60 days	98¾
[illegible]	At sight	100 1-16
[illegible]	30 days	99⅞
[illegible]	60 days	12 8

[illegible]ness Permanently Cured.—A Gentleman who [illegible]self of Deafness and Noises in the head, of [illegible]rs' standing, by a [illegible]hod, will be pleased [illegible] ll particulars [illegible] testimonials, &c. [illegible] treatment over [illegible], 51, Upper [illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Sailing Association's Race.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.
Stanley's Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre.
Lingard's Polytechnic, Albert Buildings.
Madame Cora's Palace of Wonders, Esplanade.
The Magnetic Lady, Eve's Floral Bower.
Prize-Distribution, Goculdas Tejpal Girls' High School, Ramwadi, 4-30 p.m.
The Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi Conversational Meeting, New High School, Fort, 5 p.m.
Aryan Social Union Lecture, by Mr. Sitaram J. Dalvi, People's Free Reading Room, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The H. M. S. Magdala, s.s. Brindisi, Longstone, and Meyun entered the dock yesterday; and the s. s. Bowler left it on Thursday, and the s. s. Rhrenfels yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Longship and Sheik entered; and the s.s. Gwalior, Teheran, Thisbe, and Carthage left the dock yesterday.

B. S. P. C. A.—Messrs. Ralli Bros. have made a donation of Rs. 250 towards the funds of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, Parel.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mrs. Gostling, residing at Nepean Sea Road, has reported to the police the theft of a silver watch and chain from a chest of drawers, which is placed in her bed-room.

A FEMALE LEPER.—A Hindu female leper, Bhagee, aged twenty-five years, was found begging alms on the public road, at Pydhownee, on Wednesday afternoon, and was removed by the police to the Matoonga Leper Asylum.

A DISCLAIMER.—Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh writes to us:—"Sir,—In your report of the meeting held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute yesterday my name has been mentioned as one present. I may say that not only I was not there, but I had not the slightest intention of attending the meeting."

DISAPPEARANCE OF A BOY.—Constance DeSouza, residing at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, reports to the police that his son, Joao, aged nine years, left home, on Thursday morning, and has not been since heard of. At the time he left home, he was wearing a silver ornament, valued at Rs. 5.

HUBBUCK'S DIARY.—We have received a copy of Hubbuck's Diary, Telegraphic Code, and Export Price List, which makes a very convenient advertisement of Thomas Hubbuck's (24, Lime Street, London) paints, varnishes, colours, and oils. They are well-known all over the world, his speciality of white zinc paint being, perhaps, as widely spread as civilisation.

FEAST OF ST. JOSEPH AT UPPER MAHIM.—On Sunday the 23rd instant, the feast of St. Joseph will be celebrated in St. Michael's Church, at Upper Mahim. High mass will commence at 8 o'clock, followed by a sermon, procession, and solemn benediction. The St. Paul's Band of Bandora will be in attendance and the mass chosen for the occasion is Mozart's No. 7.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Pandu Bhagajee, a labourer, aged thirty-five years, was working in a quarry, at Sewree Road, on Thursday last, when a stone from a blast struck him on the head, causing a serious wound from the effect of which he died on the spot. The body was removed to the morgue, where an inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Deputy Coroner, and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Deputy Coroner, touching the death of Sulleman, aged twenty-five years. The deceased was a noted gambler and addicted to drink. On Wednesday night the deceased was found lying unconscious in the verandah of his house, and it was subsequently ascertained that he had taken opium with intent to commit suicide. He was removed to the Hospital where he died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 o'clock, this evening:—

March	On the Donaustrand	Ziehrer.
Overture	French Comedy	K. Béla.
Valse	Kunstler Leben	Strauss.
Gavotte	Willkommen	Kluss.
Selection	Dorothy	Winterbottom.
Galop	Stuttgarter Konigsbau	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LINGARD'S POLYTECHNIC.—This entertainment has had a long run of success and is now entering the sixth week; since the opening many thousands have visited this collection of novelties. There are to be seen all kinds of exhibits, so that none can fail to be pleased with one thing or the other. Many new novelties have been added since the opening and the Centennial City, a large mechanical model of wondrous perfection is still the centre of attraction. Gitana, the Gipsy fortune-teller, also attracts large numbers. The last six days are announced, and the prices of admission are reduced, so that there should be a large attendance.

PRICE-LIST.—We have received an Illustrated Catalogue and Price List from Messrs. E. Stillwell & Son, Gold Lacemen and Embroiderers, 25, 26, 27, Barbican, London, E. C. All kinds of gold and silver lace, badges, accoutrements for the different regiments, saddlery, and saddle cloths for all services, spurs, chains and clasps of every sort, dress and undress belts and sashes, swords, claymores, dirks, buttons for military, navy, livery, helmets, caps, belts for policemen, firemen, &c., gold and silver buttons and olivets, swordknots, shoulder straps, epaulettes, embroideries, civil, military or consular, customs, yachts and clubs, church embroidery, badges, braids, gold, silver and mohair, gold and silver lace of every sort, all are supplied, wholesale or retail, by this enterprising firm.

THE MAGNETIC LADY IN THE NATIVE TOWN.—The residence of Messrs. Munmohandas and Karsandas Narotamdas, Kavasji Patel's Tank Road, was on Sunday last the scene of a private seance, where the magnetic lady and her calculating boy showed their extraordinary powers in a direction which till now had been withheld from the public of Bombay. After performing some feats so well-known to the public she balanced a billiard cue in her hands which the united efforts of three or four gentlemen were unable to move even an inch from its position. She then stood fast on the floor, whence it was found impossible to lift her up. Master Gathorne gave the assembly an opportunity of witnessing his power of second sight and marvellous memory. This small child of five years only is now daily invited by the leading schools of Bombay, whence he returns home laden with prizes and medals.

A THANA ELECTION PETITION.—Yesterday Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, C. S., District Judge of Thana, delivered judgment in an important Municipal case that has been closely engaging the minds of the Thana public for some time. Mr. Cowasji Jamsetji Nazir, of Thana made an application to the Judge, on the 6th of this month, praying to set aside the election of the three candidates, which had taken place, on the 27th ultimo, and the result of which was published in our issue of the 30th idem. On any of the nine points noted in the plaint, after the framing of the issues, the learned Judge, proceeded to hear evidence, offered by the plaintiff on the first issue, viz., the time of recording votes. Several witnesses were examined on both sides, the enquiry having lasted over four days. The judgment directs "I set aside the election of opponents Nos. 2, 3, and 4 (Messrs. Merwanjee Nowrojee Antia, Cowasjee Byramjee, and Mangaldas Devidas), and I direct that they pay petitioner's costs as well as their own. The Municipality (opponent No. 1) to bear its own costs."

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE SCHOOL.—A successful performance was given, at the Novelty Theatre, on the 20th instant, in aid of the Anglo-Portuguese School by amateur ladies and gentlemen. The programme was opened by an overture "LaCouronne d' Or" which was rendered by the National Band. Mr. J. B. deSouza sang "The Boatswain's Story" with pleasing expression. "The Bridal Wreath," a romantic drama in two acts, was the principal item in the programme. There were eight characters representing it, and Miss Ellen Dias, and Miss Caroline Dias as bride and bride's-maid sustained their parts to the general satisfaction of the audience. Mr. A. C. Rozario, the bridegroom, Mr. D. J. Frank, a patrician nobleman, Mr. W. P. Smith, the bridegroom's valet, Mr. P. M. Creado, a doubtful character, half brigand and half smuggler, Mr. P. J. de Penha as usurer, and Mr. F. Barzarte, the merchant, and the father of the bride represented their respective parts creditably. A trio of fiddle, flute, and piano by Messrs. Dias, Barzate, and Creado elicited much applause. The violin solo by Mr. J. P. Gonsalves was an excellent piece of music sweetly rendered; and Mr. P. Dias concluded the first part of the programme by a song "Carrissima" by H. Penntet, who was loudly applauded. The second part began with our Social Circle in which Mr. D. Gonsalves took the part in piano and Mr. A. C. Rozario was the interlocutor, and other actors took part.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE following handicap race will take place this afternoon. Race to start at 4-45 p.m. It is open to any Association boats:—

Boat's name.	Rig.	Entered by
Janetta	Lug	Lt A W Ipole, R.E.
Senta	Cutter	Surg-Maj H W Boyd.
St Fillans	Ship's Boat	Capt E D F[illegible]
[illegible]	Ship's Boat	Mr J Stabb.
Red Rose	Lateen	Mr M A H[illegible]
[illegible]		N Lano [illegible]
Blue Bell	Cutter	Mr P Glynn
La Mascotte	Lateen	Mr J Westall.
Mannikin	Cutter	Mr J B K Macbeth
Rustam	Lateen	Mr C S H Sarl.

Course will be No. 1 sailed the reverse way.

N.B.—Gentlemen in charge of boats are requested to adhere strictly to the rules of the Association regarding all starts, passing other boats and rounding marks.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

A MATCH will be played this evening on the Cooperage Ground between the Rovers and the Loyal North Lancashire. Kick off at 5-15 p.m. The following are the teams:—

ROVERS.		LANCASHIRE.
A R Sharp	Goal	Aspinall
A J Brandon H Watson	Backs.	Finn Winders
L McFarlane T De G Derry (capt) C W Lauder	half-backs	Parkinson Mulligan Lister
F Fagan A Brown C Brown J Allan P W Wynn	Forwards	Brennan Abbot Parker Robinson Hoctor

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, and the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

A TRADE MARK CASE.

THE BADISCHE ANILINE AND SODA FABRIK VS. MANEKJEE SHAPURJEE KATRAK.

THEIR Lordships delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiffs had filed an appeal from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons given on the 27th January last in favour of the defendant. At the hearing of the appeal, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Melsheimer, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kolah, appeared for the defendant and respondent.

The plaintiffs' claim was that it may be declared that the label on the tin marked B. was a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' label, and that the defendant may be restrained perpetually from selling or exposing any aniline dyes in tins or packages bearing labels similar to that on the tin marked B., that the defendant may be ordered to deliver up all tins of aniline dyes in his possession, &c. The plaintiffs also asked for damages and an account of profits made by the defendant. The plaintiffs are manufacturers of aniline dye and for some years past have imported large quantities of their dyes into Bombay in tins bearing a label which had been in the exclusive use of the plaintiffs, and which they claimed to be their trade mark. The dyes had acquired a high reputation in the Eastern market. The defendant had recently been importing into and selling in Bombay aniline dyes in tins bearing labels which the plaintiffs claimed to be a colourable imitation and infringement of their trade mark. The defendant's tins, the plaintiffs said, contained dyes inferior to theirs, and were sold at a lower price; and that the use of the plaintiffs' label was calculated and intended to deceive purchasers by inducing them to buy the defendant's tins in the belief that they were buying those of the plaintiffs; and that the label was used so as, if possible, to take advantage of the high reputation which the plaintiffs' goods had acquired in the market, and thus defraud the plaintiffs. The defendant, on the other hand, denied that his label was like the plaintiffs,' and would not desist from its use. He said he did not himself deal in any aniline dyes, but was a mere commission agent for indentors. Mr. Justice Parsons said the law of the case was clear, and that the point to be decided was one of fact only, whether label B. was so close an imitation of the label A. as to be calculated to mislead ordinary purchasers and to lead them to mistake the defendant's dye for the dye of the plaintiffs. There could be no doubt, his Lordship said, that there was a certain resemblance or similarity between the tin B. and the tin A. They were of the same size and shape. Both were done up in red-glazed paper stamped with a large R. in gold at the back, and closed with red tickets at the ends. Both have large glazed labels, and are resplendent with red and green and medallions, and both bear the word and letter "Scarlet R." prominent in large letters on a white ground and the figure of an elephant in the centre. If, however, Mr. Justice Parsons said, they eliminated from them such of the above things as were the common property of the trade, such as the red glazed paper covering with the R. on it, the closing tickets, the scarlet R. on a white ground, and the elephant, he thought that very little similarity at all remained. The elephants decidedly bore no resemblance to each other. His Lordship held on the whole case that there had been no imitation which amounted to an infringement. His Lordship could not imagine any one being deceived by the apparent resemblance between the tins by reason of labels alone. It seemed to his Lordship to be impossible to hold that the defendant's label was a colourable imitation or infringement of the plaintiffs' label. The suit was therefore, dismissed with costs.

Their Lordships, in disposing of the appeal, said the plaintiffs said that accessories were important, and that here was alleged imitation, and that the defendant had no right to put off goods as those of a rival trader, &c. Mr. Justice Parsons regarded the points of difference and found nobody would be deceived. Probably that would be so with Bombay brokers; but here the question was, how the labels would be likely to strike the incautious, unwary purchasers in the mofussil. If the latter were likely to be deceived, then there would be a great opportunity for dealers to put the defendant's dye to the detriment of the plaintiffs. It was with reference to this consideration that the court ought to proceed; the evidence of witnesses was of little value. The court thought that attention would be arrested by the general effect on a comparison of the labels; and that differences of detail would not enable mofussil buyers to discriminate intelligently; probably they would think they were the plaintiffs own differences in design. The conduct of defendant and Casella had influenced the mind of the court. Casella had registered the elephant in Germany; why did he not use that in India? How came about the general resemblance when they instructed the designer to imitate no part? It was impossible to believe that defendant had not seen exhibit A., as he said. Knowing as he did that the elephant was common to all labels, his exultation could only be explained by the conviction that the label would tend to drive out the plaintiffs by its resemblance. Their Lordships reversed Mr. Justice Parsons' judgment and gave a decree for the plaintiffs in terms of prayer of the plaint. Plaintiffs to have their costs of suit in Division Court and in Court of Appeal.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE BYCULLA CHURCH PARSONAGE.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF BOMBAY VS. THE REV. JOHN SELLAR AND OTHERS.

THE Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, instructed by the Government Solicitor, applied for sanction to a transfer to Government by the defendants of a piece of land in the compound of the Byculla Church for the purpose of a parsonage being erected thereon. In 1831 subscriptions were raised among the inhabitants of Bombay for the purpose of building a church at Byculla. Government made a free grant of land for the purpose, and the church was erected and opened in 1833. The original subscribers then appointed trustees to manage the affairs of the church, and in 1869 an indenture was executed between the Bishop of Bombay, the trustees, and Government, by which the trustees handed over the church to the Bishop, but reserved the rents. By a conveyance made in 1881 between the Bishop of Bombay and the Secretary of State for India, the land was made over to the former, by whom it was now sought to transfer it to Government.

His Lordship enquired whether the Bombay Education Society's property would be affected by the transfer.

The Advocate-General said such would not be the case. The land they wanted measured 14,023 square feet, and was situated in the church compound opposite the House of Correction. The agreement for the transfer had been amicably arranged by the defendants, who wanted a parsonage erected, but had not the funds to pay for the building. On the understanding that the land was made over to them for 999 years, Government had agreed to build the parsonage; and the clergyman occupying it was to be charged Rs. 140 per mensem for rent. As this was not a private transfer, the matter had to be brought into court under Section 539 of the Civil Procedure Code.

His Lordship gave the required sanction to the transfer.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

*Mr de H Walker, Matheran
*Mr and Mrs Stewart Wynne, Chakrala
*Mr C Navin, Calcutta
*Mr O Matthews, Calcutta
*Rev and Mrs G P Taylor, Ahmedabad
*Mr and Mrs H Roden, Beluchistan
*Mrs M E Corin, England
*Capt J White, 5th P I, D I Khan
*Major H Clark, England
*Mrs O Williams do
*Capt Rivett-Carnac do
*Mr and Mrs E Deriaz do
*Miss Deriaz do
*Mr W W Johnstone do
*Mrs O'Neill do
*Mr S J Berkeley do
*Mr F W Higgins, M C S, British Burma
*Mr G S Dela Cherois, Madras
*Rev Dr J Flynn, Calcutta
*Mr and Mrs C Kilvert, B C S, Oudh
*Major and Mrs G Wilson, R E, Punjab
Mr and Mrs E C De Fraine, Punjab
*Mrs H Irwin, Punjab
*Mr J R Mathewes, Bangalore
*Miss C White, Bangalore
Capt and Mrs J Adams, Europe
Mr C W Hardy, Europe
Capt E D FitzGerald, Europe
*Dr J Finlay, S M Country
*Mrs Sommons
Col J Wood Lucknow
Miss Wood, Lucknow
*Mr and Mrs A Peyton, [illegible]
*Mr W Goldring, Baroda
*Mr [illegible] Porter, England
[illegible]

Miss Talbot, Dharwar
Mr C Pratt
Capt E Yorke, RIM, Bombay
Mr W Sutherland, Bulsar
Mr H Stayan, Bulsar
Mr and Mrs O Radford, Bannu
Mr and Mrs S James
Capt and Mrs Davidson.
Mr and Mrs A McIver, Thana
Surgn-Capt and Mrs Knaggs Bombay
Mr T Wilson do
Capt and Mrs G Oldfield, RA do
Mr M Strahl do
Mr G Sigl do
Mr R H Vincent (Commissioner of Police) Bombay
Mr and Mrs J Stevenson, R N do
Mr M Breslaur do
Mr W Dickson do
Capt J Gunn, R N do
Surgn Munday, RN do
Mr R J Pill, RN do
Mr R H Jennings, RN do
Mr W Windham, RIM, do
Mr W R Browne do
Mr H Ketchlee do
Mr V E Booth do
Mr J H Robinson do
Mr H S Corfield do
Mr C N Hutchinson do
Mr A Messey do
Mr S Kiddle do
Mr T Anderson, RIM do
Mr A E Goll, Bombay
Mr F Gibbs, Poona
Capt Pringle, Mhow
Major and Mrs J Harrison, RE, Karachi
*Capt and Mrs E Turner Jones, RE
Miss Gardner, Bombay
*Mr and Mrs G O'Brien
[illegible] Capt and Mrs [illegible]

Residents left [illegible]

HIGH COURT.—[illegible] 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

42-93—Framjee and M—Jamsetjee Dadabhoy and another vs C F S Alban.

For Judgment.

403-92—Little S N and B—Jalkissondas Gungadas vs The Bombay Telephone Co Ld—Craigie L and O.

For Dismissal.

175-91—In person—Bebie Asha vs Abdool Latiff Mahomed Hubib Suffray—Tyabjee and D.

M. SAINT SAENS has put the finishing touches to his new opera "Phryne," which is forthwith to be placed in rehearsal at the Paris Opera Comique. The work is in two acts and in verse, but dialogue is intermixed with the music, which the composer wrote during his last holidays in Algeria.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE annual distribution of prizes in connection with the Bombay Volunteer and the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association took place, last evening, at the Town Hall, in the presence of a large audience. Brigadier-General Budgen, commanding the Bombay District, was in the chair, and distributed the prizes. Colonel Bayley, commanding the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and his officers were present. At the termination of the distribution the General made a complimentary and instructive speech to the Corps, and the proceedings terminated with a dance. A full report will appear in our next issue.

THE Engineer-in-Chief of the East Coast Railway is at present engaged in the preparation of plans for a junction station on the left bank of the Kistna as a temporary arrangement, the transhipping arrangements of traffic between the broad and narrow gauges being provided for at Bezwada.

THE weekly return of births and deaths within the Municipality of Madras reported from 8th to 14th April, 1893, shows that births numbered 302, including 166 males and 136 females, and deaths 334, including 155 males and 179 females. Of the births there are 3 Europeans, 6 East Indians, 15 Native Christians, 230 Hindus, and 48 Muhammadans; the ratio per mille was 34·7, as against 33·9, the mean of ten previous years. The deaths are classified as follows:—33 Christians, 268 Hindus, and 33 Muhammadans. The causes of death were:—measles 36, fevers 113, dysentery 27, diarrhœa 9, and other diseases 149. The ratio per mille was 38·3, as compared with 33·1, the mean of ten previous years.

THE Madras Government, at the beginning of last year, addressed the Government of India regarding the passing of a legal enactment with reference to the judgment of the High Court of Madras as to the amount of stamp duty payable on an instrument purporting to be a Power of Attorney although the transaction in which it was employed was virtually one of mortgage. The Government of India has ascertained that the practice of using such instruments in transactions of the nature in question does not prevail generally in other provinces, and, consequently, as no serious loss of revenue occurs, it is inclined to think that legislation is not necessary at present; but the subject has been noted for consideration when the Stamp Act next comes under amendment.

CERTAIN grave irregularities, observes our military contemporary, in the use of the privilege of family remittances having been brought to light, the Secretary of State for India has written on the subject: "I trust it will be remembered by all concerned that it is not consistent with the character of an officer and a gentleman that regulations should be broken, and statements made which are incorrect, in order that some little pecuniary advantage may be obtained by making remittances to England through the family rolls." In publishing these remarks, the Commander-in-Chief states that he feels himself bound to concur, and intimates that he holds commanding officers personally responsible that officers under their command are thoroughly acquainted with the orders governing their remittances, and that ignorance thereof will not again be accepted as an excuse for their non-observance.

THE draft agreement between the Tea Conference and Shipping Companies is to be sent home for approval by the Indian Tea Districts Association, London, who, according to latest advices, are not in favour of entering into any agreement. The matter now rests entirely with the London Association, by whom further negotiations will be carried on direct with the owners of steamers if the draft agreement is finally approved.

COFFEE prospects in Coorg are, it is said, moderate. The "blossom showers" have been partial and not altogether seasonable; on many estates the rain fell too soon, when the wood was still green and required hardening. According to present estimates the coming season will be a moderate one.

A RABID dog appeared at the new dak bungalow in Delhi, and made a determined attack upon all the dogs in the establishment, and they are not a few. A chowkidar belonging to the Small Causes Court was badly bitten on the leg by the dog, and a panic ensued. Some of the gentlemen staying at the bungalow came out and despatched the wretch after a desperate struggle. The injured man was sent off to the hospital at once for treatment.

IN Belgium the railway companies have just devised a useful plan for the benefit of country visitors and others in the large towns. In Brussels and elsewhere one can now buy goods in any of the shops and have them forwarded direct to any of the railway stations, there to be delivered to the purchaser when starting on his homeward journey. By this means much trouble is saved in either the carrying of parcels or sending them to hotels, and thence to the station. Books of tickets are issued at a penny apiece to the tradesmen. When buying an article which is to be sent to a station, the purchaser has one of the tickets given to him, and in return for it the goods are delivered to him by the railway luggage clerk, when they can either be taken by hand or registered to their destination.

A PERFORMANCE at billiards of quite exceptional merit was accomplished a few days before the mail left at the Westminster Aquarium by Charles Dawson, the young professional from Huddersfield, who made an all-round break of 698. This ranks second to John Roberts' 737 made in the recent match against Peall at the Egyptian Hall, and Dawson has the distinction of being the only professional other than Roberts who has made over 600 off the balls without the aid of the spot stroke. Coming just at the time it does this achievement will lend additional attraction to the coming match, in which Dawson has to take a start of 9,000 points in 24,000 up, spot barred. At this handicap Roberts has beaten both Peall and Mitchell and it remains to be seen whether Dawson will share any better fate when he comes against the greatest of all billiard players.

THE Duke of Meiningen, who has for some time suffered from heart disease, is reported to be in a very critical state at Cannes, and the Hereditary Prince Bernard has been telegraphed for. His third wife, Baroness Heldburg, who was Fraulein Ellen Franz, an actress, is with him. The Duke is sixty-seven years old, and is best known for his theatrical tastes, and the splendid performances of Shakespeare given by the famous company called by his name.

A SORT of suspensory bill has been introduced into the Austrian Legislature to safeguard the Bayreuth rights in Wagner's last opera, "Parsifal," which under the present law would expire, so far as Vienna is concerned, at the close of the present year. The Government, we understand, are neutral in the matter, so that it is quite possible this special measure may pass, pending a more complete consideration of the Austrian law of copyright.

MR. JUSTICE KENNEDY thinks that a time will come when the various Universities will be able to give such a degree in law as, recognised by the Inns of Court, will enable a man to become qualified either as a solicitor or a barrister without necessarily going to London at all.

CURIOUS things, Mr. Lang remarks in "Longman's," are done in examinations. One examiner says that he asked a simple question or two on an English poem taken up by some of the candidates. They could not answer, but one of them remarked, "We were told we need not read the poem—it would be enough to read the notes."

IN three days, a Paris correspondent says, that capital will have a new supply of spring water. The city is the owner of the springs and aqueducts and reservoirs which are on the hill of Montretout, in the Park of Saint-Cloud. The water comes from the source of the river Avre in the Department of the Eure-et-Loire and from the source of the Verneuil, one of its affluents in the Department of the Eure. These river heads are unpolluted, and, it is expected, will bring up the supply of spring water in Paris to the high average of 240 litres for each inhabitant. The London averages are from 140 to 160 litres, those of Berlin from 65 to 70, and those of the Dutch cities from 20 to 30. The new reservoirs can supply the highest houses in the most elevated districts. The greater part of the way the water is confined in a trench lined with concrete, and down and up hills by syphon pipes. There are no picturesque arcades. Its course is underground from Versailles to Saint-Cloud, where the water, after flowing about sixty-three miles, rushes crystal purity into the reservoirs. These are arched over with thick glass "eyes" in the vaulted roof, and electric lights wherever they are required. The main pipe has a diameter of about a yard and-a-half and crosses the Seine on an iron bridge, traverses the Bois de Boulogne, and branches into two mains at the Gate of Auteuil. One of these is continued to the Arc de Triomphe, and the other to Montrouge.

MR. PINERO has been confiding to a "Sala's Journal" interviewer his opinion as to the prevailing depression in theatrical affairs. According to him, theatrical affairs and City affairs are closely connected. As the pulse of the City beats stronger or weaker, the theatres prosper or languish, and since the crisis in the City two years ago, the theatres have been going through a trying period. Pieces, moreover, no longer have such long runs as formerly, partly because there is more competition. The number of theatres is larger, and the work all round is better executed. In describing his method of work, Mr. Pinero declared that he has very little to do with plot properly so-called. He starts his plays always from the point of view of making a study of his characters. He gets into his mind a conception of the persons he wants to present on the stage, and from those characters he frames [illegible]

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE annual general meeting of the subscribers of the above Institution was held yesterday evening, in the hall on the ground-floor of the school building. Mr. Cursetjee Maneckjee Cursetjee, president of the board of directors of the Institution, was in the chair.

Mr. Jamshedjee Cama, honorary secretary of the Institution, read the following report:—

Our worthy colleague, Mr. F. B. Master, has most kindly continued during the past year to supervise and direct the general course of the studies, and our school may well congratulate itself on being thus under the rectorship of a gentleman so eminently qualified by long experience and so fully conversant with the latter-day educational needs and requirements. We have great pleasure in very cordially acknowledging our indebtedness to Mr. F. B. Master for the important service he so amiably and so unostentatiously renders to the institution. Whilst it is certainly gratifying to note that the school as regards its work is progressing favorably, we think it only right to invite your earnest attention to the financial position, which is such as to deserve immediate and careful consideration at your hands to allow of its being placed on a more stable basis. A glance at the statements of accounts furnished by our treasurer will show that the institution is still very far from being as self-supporting as considering the satisfactory results of its management and its eminently healthy and suitable situation one may expect it to be. The expenses, kept though they are within strict bounds, continue to exceed the receipts. The annual cost of the establishment, plus municipal rates, insurance charges, repairs, and contingencies comes during the year under review to Rs. 7,375, and that, too, without having rent to pay, whilst on the other hand the credit side of the account shows receipts for school fees Rs. 3,194, and the interest from endowments of all kinds Rs. 1,299, leaving a deficit of Rs. 2,882. This deficit is at present met first from the rent we derive by letting the upper portion of the hall at Rs. 215 a month, and secondly from such voluntary donations as we are able to secure during the year. The latter is, of course, a source that we can least rely on as will be seen from the fact that the year before there was the respectable sum of Rs. 1,450 subscribed towards the general or current expenses fund, whilst during the last year the amount dwindled down to Rs. 250 only. As to the former source though at present it is our sheet-anchor it is at best a *stop-gap*, and not one that can be always calculated on. How to secure an equilibrium in our finances is thus the problem that has been facing us for some years now, and some attempt to solve it should it seems to us be not much longer postponed. The ways and means that suggest themselves to us are first a large permanent increase of pupils, and secondly the generosity of our friends who might present the institution such respectable sums as will raise the endowment fund to such a figure as would yield a sufficient revenue. As to the first considering the complete and excellent tuition provided by us at so much expense, this fine building and its admirably suitable situation, it is a matter of surprise indeed to find the influx of scholars so slow and so unsteady. Seeing the many advantages afforded by this school our fees have been as low as they could well be. Though we have lately very slightly increased the fees in some of the standards as will appear from our new prospectus just issued, the education (including as it does singing music, drawing, and needle work in all its branches) imparted here must be considered as being exceedingly cheap. Hitherto relying on the decided superiority of this institution over other girls' schools as regards its teaching staff, its position, &c., we have been content to let the public find all this out for themselves. This may possibly be one cause why our school is not as full as it out to be. We must, therefore, now recognise the fact that education, however excellent it may be, is like any other marketable commodity, it requires to be pushed up and loudly advertised in order to procure a more appreciative custom. Hence we must appeal to the many friends of this institution both subscribers and others, after the experience they have had of the good work done by it these many years, to push it forward by not only sending their own child ren here for their education, but also by inducing and encouraging others to do so. At present the number of our pupils being somewhere about 113, and the average daily attendance 85, our ground floor suffices to accommodate this number. If, however, we utilize the whole of this building, we shall have ample room for at least 300 pupils. If then we can secure this number on our rolls this school may become practically self-supporting; since the extra school-fees so to be realized would go largely towards equalizing costs. This increase of school-fees from an increase of pupils is what we must strenuously work for. It is undoubtedly the proper and most practicable source of increasing our revenue, and we would especially urge on you all the necessity of actively helping the institution in this direction. The other source, donations from helpful and benevolent friends, is not to be lost sight of. We must still for some years to come largely depend on it, and we would like strongly to impress on all friends of female education as have a superfluous thousand or two occasionally to spare for being invested in good works, that they cannot do better than bestow the same towards ensuring the permanence of the Alexandra Institution. Our present endowment fund (exclusive of the sums reserved for the numerous annual prizes and scholarships amounts to Rs. 15,500 invested in four per cent. Government Promissory Notes. To this it is proposed to add about Rs. 10,000, being the balance of the Maneckjee Cursetjee Memorial Fund. Now if the benefactions of the intelligently generous could (as indeed we look forward to their doing) help us in due course of time to at least double this amount the financial position of this institution may then be described as satisfactory and free from further cause for anxiety and the problem before you in a fair way towards solution. Before concluding we consider it our melancholy duty to record with sorrow our keen sense of the great loss the cause of liberal education has suffered by the recent death of Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C. I. E., undoubtedly one of the most remarkable men of our times. Mr. Sorabjee was an early patron and zealous advocate of female education. His ready sympathy and enlightened co-operation largely helped Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee in founding the Alexandra Institution towards the maintenance of which between 1865 and 1886 he contributed no less than Rs. 4,840, and in the welfare and progress of which he ever took a hearty and particular interest. He was for many years a member of our Board of Directors and one of our Trustees, and we trust that in the efforts that are being made to perpetuate his memory his long connection with this institution will not be overlooked.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee moved that the report and audited accounts submitted before the meeting be adopted. In moving the proposition Dr. Cowasjee remarked that the managers of the Institution ought to be congratulated for the success achieved by them from year to year. The worthy president and the energetic honorary secretary deserved great thanks as they had been devoting a good deal of their valuable time and energy for preserving the prestige of the Institution. (Applause.) He regretted to see that the financial aspect of the Institution was not so satisfactory as was desired. The late lamented Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee, the founder of the Institution had also to cope with financial difficulties in connection with the Institution, in his days; but he always found some charitable ladies and gentlemen to assist the Institution, and the cause of female education received great impetus by the sympathies of the founder of the Institution. Dr. Cowasjee hoped that Mr. F. D. Petit and Mr. Vandrawandas Purshotamdas who were present there that evening would render every help to the managers of the Institution in carrying out the good work of female education. (Applause.) Dr. Cowasjee said that by assisting the Institution without distinction of caste or creed both Parsees and Hindus would not only advance the cause of the Institution but also the general progress and welfare of the community. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit seconded the proposition which was carried unanimously.

Miss Shireen Maneckjee Cursetjee proposed, and Mrs. Fakirjee, seconded, that Mrs. K. R. Cama, Mrs. Pechey-Phipson, Mrs. C. M. Cursetjee, Mrs. E. M. Slater, Miss D.F. Cama, Mrs. Candy, Mrs. Acworth, Mrs. Darasha B. Metha, Miss Furdoonjee M. Banajee, and Miss Shireen M. Cursetjee be requested to act as lady-visitors for the current year. The proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. N. R. Ranina proposed that this meeting offers its best thanks to the board of directors for their management of the affairs of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution during the past year. Mr. Ranina said that the report showed that the president and the honorary secretary did all in their power to make the Institution a great success. The high position of the school and the progress made by the pupils was solely due to their unceasing endeavours to make the Institution quite popular and useful. (Applause.)

Mr. L. N. Banajee seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. C. M. Cursetjee then proposed that the best thanks of this meeting are due to Mrs. B. M. Dimmock, Mrs. B. Boyd, Mr. James F. Gardner, Mr. E. Greenwood, Messrs. Dosabhai Bejonjee Kharas, Bejonji K. Dhondi, Manekji Kawasji Patel, Framjee E. Daroowalla, and J. E. Davar (who kindly examined the pupils of the Institution) for their reports; to Mr. Bomonjee Byramjee Patel for the trouble taken by him to audit the treasurer's account of this Institution, and Miss Shireen Maneckjee Cursetjee for her trouble in supervising the Alexandra School. The chairman, in moving the proposition, said that the work of the examiners was a very arduous one, and the examiners deserved great thanks for their labours in examining the pupils at the sacrifice of their valuable time. (Applause.)

Mr. J. C. Cama also paid a high compliment to the examiners for their disinterested labours in examining the school. Mr. Cama said that he was very grateful to Miss Shireen Cursetjee for her rendering him very valuable assistance in the discharge of his duties. The success of the management of the school duties was due to the zeal of Miss Shireen Cursetjee, who had been following in the footsteps of her late lamented father, who had the welfare and the interest of the Institution at heart and to whom the Institution owed so much of its success. (Applause.) Miss Shireen was devoting all her precious time in the supervision of the school, and they were very grateful to her.

Mr. L. N. Banajee proposed that the best thanks of the meeting are due to the president for his able conduct in the chair.

Mr. Banajee referred in laudable terms to the efforts of the chairman, for enhancing the prosperity and success of the Institution.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation.

AN Englishman, named Campbell, has, an Odessa correspondent says, in view of the spread of the cholera epidemic in Russia, introduced a patented system of distilling the town water-supply at Kharkoff. This patent appears to have been approved by the Ministry of War, who proposes to adapt it to all the military camps during the summer. The mechanical appliances, it is stated, vary in cost from 20,000 to 120,000 roubles, the latter figure covering the necessities of the largest cities.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER AT LOHAR CHAWL.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Deputy Coroner, concluded his enquiry yesterday at the morgue, regarding the death of Govind Ranoo, aged about seventeen years, who died from the effects of an assault alleged to have been committed by Ittoo and four other Hindoos, on the night of the 7th instant.

The widow of one Babaji Bapoo said: I know Ittoo Muriba. About 8 a.m., a month ago, I went with Girji, a woman, to Crawford Market to buy some leaves for my goat. I went to a stall and Girji went to the adjoining one. After buying leaves we went home again. I made a statement to the police, which was taken down in writing. I did not say in that statement that there was a Ghatee lad at the stall when Girji bought the leaves. I did not say in that statement that a Ghatee lad had joked with Girji. I merely asked Ittoo why he had allowed his wife to go to the market to buy leaves, because there was none to be had. I do not know who sold leaves to Girji. I do not know what caste he belonged to. If Girji has said that, on the following morning I told her husband that when she went to the stall for leaves the deceased cracked a joke with her it is false.

Balla Ranoo said: I am a servant to a vegetable dealer in the Crawford Market. Deceased was my brother, and we lived together. About twelve days ago previous to the day of the assault, one Suddoo Suntoo told me in the Crawford Market to caution my brother (the deceased) not to crack jokes with his sister Girji, the wife of Ittoo Muriba, otherwise deceased would get a beating from Ittoo. I warned my brother. Suddoo lives in the same chawl as I do. Ittoo came to Suddoo's room that night. I was in the passage outside the room, and could hear Suddoo and Ittoo talking together. Ittoo, asked Suddoo where Bhago and my brother Govind lived, and Suddoo pointed out to him the room of Bhago and my room. Ittoo came in front of my door and abused them, and after that he said to my brother (the deceased) "I shall see you," and then went away. About 8 p.m. on the 7th instant, Ittoo, Rama Bajee, Succaram Tookaram, and another man, who is not here present, came to Suddoo's stall at the Crawford Market and sat down on the stall. While they were sitting there deceased, Bhoga, and my younger brother, and one Jati left deceased's stall and went away. They were followed by the three accused, Ittoo, Rama, Succaram, and the fourth man, immediately. At 8-30 p.m., Bhago returned to my stall at the market and informed me that deceased had been beaten. I at once went with Bhoga to Lohar Chawl and saw deceased lying on the road. A policeman, No. 523 C, and I placed deceased in a victoria and started for the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, but on our way there he died. When I arrived at the spot deceased was unconscious, and he remained in that state until his death. Deceased was bleeding from a wound across the nose.

Abdool Latiff said: On the night in question he saw Ittoo go up to the deceased, and give him a blow with the stick, now produced, on the nose, knocking him down. Deceased got up and while running away, Rama seized him, when Ittoo again struck him another blow on the face knocking him down unconscious. The police came and took deceased away in a victoria to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on arrival he was pronounced to be dead.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by blows on the head with a stick inflicted on him by Ittoo Muriba, under such circumstances that the act of Ittoo Muriba was culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and that Rama Baji abetted Ittoo Muriba in the commission of the offence.

Mr. Turner committed the two accused persons to the next Criminal Sessions, which begin in June next.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON FRIDAY, THE 21ST OF APRIL, 1893.

1 The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and lowest minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE			RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st November to date.	Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	29·617	S E	2	101·0	75·6	41	..	5·18	+2·28
Agra	29·685	S E	6	104·5	77·9	29	..	2·38	+1·23
Cawnpore	29·695	S S W	6	103·0	72·6	42	..	4·27	..
Allahabad	29·647	W S W	7	106·9	75·3	45	0·03	3·32	+1·41
Jhansi	29·665	Calm	2	104·5	74·0	38	..	5·05	+0·86
Jacobabad	29·608	Calm	7	107·9	72·2	43	..	2·99	+3·07
Karachi	29·718	W S W	14	89·5	76·8	83	..	4·26	+2·81
Jeypore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmere	..	W	12	100·4	81·0	36	..	2·37	+1·50
Deesa	29·54	S W	8	103·0	69·3	65	..	0·61	+0·18
Ahmedabad	29·761	W	3	104·3	76·1	65	..	0·46	..
Rajkot	29·833	N W	15	101·9	71·8	64	..	0·10	..
Veraval	29·855	S W	4	90·4	80·1	88	..	0·14	..
Neemuch	29·766	W	11	100·8	78·6	39	..	2·32	+1·63
Indore	29·749	W	6	100·7	71·6	58	..	1·39	+0·59
Saugor	29·685	S W	9	96·4	68·2	19	..	5·51	+1·82
Jubbulpore	29·723	W	3	102·0	72·6	18	..	5·55	+2·93
Hoshangabad	29·751	W	4	101·5	70·7	23	..	3·37	+1·59
Khandwa	29·755	W	8	103·7	73·6	23	..	3·19	+1·80
Raipur	29·765	N W	7	106·5	82·2	30	..	4·89	+2·92
Nagpur	29·773	W S W	5	105·5	79·5	24	..	7·49	+4·71
Amraoti	29·774	W S W	7	105·7	75·8	14	..	7·01	+1·76
Akola	29·761	W	6	105·7	74·5	26	..	6·97	+4·91
Surat	29·807	N W	7	102·5	81·0	74	..	0·00	+0·02
Malegaon	29·825	N W	7	102·8	66·7	83	..	0·34	−0·70
Bombay	29·818	N W	11	91·6	76·5	73	..	0·83	−0·04
Poona	29·826	Calm	9	94·2	68·4	73	..	0·64	−1·40
Sholapur	29·855	E	7	103·7	77·8	47	..	1·77	+2·05
Ratnagiri	29·851	S S W	7	93·6	74·9	85	..	0·53	+0·27
Belgaum	29·80	W	9	95·8	67·3	67	0·10	1·23	−1·33
Goa	29·883	W	4	92·1	80·1	68	..	2·50	..
Karwar	29·862	Calm	2	91·8	83·6	80	..	4·88	−1·23
Mangalore	29·877	Calm	2	91·8	81·1	74	..	4·81	+0·82
Calicut	29·877	N E	9	91·3	7·3	73	..	4·77	−1·76
Cochin	29·871	N W	F	93·2	83·6	71	..	10·53	+2·08
Bangalore	29·878	S	5	93·7	67·0	30	..	2·13	−3·77
Secunderabad	29·808	W S W	5	101·7	78·3	56	..	10·18	+7·08
Masulipatam	29·818	S S W	10	93·9	83·3	84	..	1·49	−7·23
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	29·806	W S W	..	107·8	84·4	45	..	2·51	−4·76
Madras	29·830	W S W	14	94·7	80·1	79	..	7·99	−17·46
Coimbatore	29·863	S W	3	95·5	75·3	56	..	4·55	−2·62
Trichinopoly	29·818	S S W	3	103·1	81·5	55	..	2·72	−9·30
Negapatam	29·831	Calm	5	92·0	82·3	71	..	10·55	−18·37
Colombo	29·878	S S W	5	81·5	73·0	77	0·02	28·93	−9·11

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to change very irregularly. There has been a brisk to rapid fall in Central India, Sind, the Punjab, Gujarat, Rajputana and at Saugor and a moderate to slight rise or fall in other places. Readings are highest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast, and lowest in the extreme north. Gradients are steep over the greater part of the country. Winds are south-easterly at Delhi and Agra, easterly at Sholapur and Calicut, and westerly to north-westerly in all other places. Bhuj and Indore report a gale of wind. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Rajkot and Neemuch, 16 at Bhuj, 12 at Karwar and Secunderabad, and 10 at Khandwa. The day and night temperature variations are very irregular. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad and Cuddapah and the lowest 67° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Sholapur, Bombay and Surat, and the skies are partially clouded in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency and at Raipur, Nagpur, Veraval, Cawnpore and Jhansi. Rain in light showers has fallen at Belgaum and Allahabad. The isobars indicate unsettled weather conditions far to the south-westwards of Mangalore out at sea and strong winds accompanied by rain are probably blowing there. The wind directions show the probability of thunderstorms at and in the neighbourhood of Ratnagiri, Karwar, Belgaum, Calicut and Mangalore. Strongly-marked hot weather conditions prevail over the whole country.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

Friday's observations show that the barometric changes of the past twenty-four hours are small in amount, except in North-Western India where the barometer has fallen briskly. The pressure is very largely in defect over the whole of Northern and Central India. The deficiency is greatest in the west of the Punjab and Assam, where it is nearly two-tenths of an inch, hence the conditions continue abnormal, and the weather is unsettled in Northern India. The temperature is generally in slight excess, more especially in Bengal and Assam, where the mean temperature yesterday averaged 2° above normal. The highest temperature yesterday was 108° registered at Cuddapah and Jacobabad. The skies are partially clouded in Northern India, strong winds blowing across the Bengal Coast. Local thunderstorms and duststorms occurred at several stations in Rajputana, North Western Provinces, and Bengal; and thunderstorms at the hill stations. Silchar reports two inches of rain; Barielly one inch; and Tavoy half an inch. Weather conditions are practically unchanged. The weather is feebly unsettled with perhaps some local thunderstorms and duststorms in Northern India chiefly in Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 20th April, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·844
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·1
Dew Point	71·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·660
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of Air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	91·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·0
General Directions of Wind	NNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	219

*From midnight to midnight.

SIX thousand ladies are banded together under the Duchess of Portland for the purpose of discouraging the slaughter of birds for personal adornment. They held their first annual meeting recently and passed a set of rules which debars all birds from contributing to the adornment of women except those which are killed for food, and the ostrich. These are rational exceptions. The members of the society do not wish to disarrange the food market, and ostrich farming is too big an industry to be suppressed at their bidding. This they frankly recognise; but it is within their power, says the "Star" to discourage in the most practical way the trimming of hats with wings, the lining of cloaks with feathers, and the many other vulgar and disgusting millinery practices which have to olong been allowed to coarsen our women.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Teheran, 1,684 tons, Captain Thos Leigh, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with a general cargo.

THE s s Volturno, 1,536 tons, Captain W Brown, sailed yesterday for Hull with a general cargo, Mr Hutchinson as cabin and 11 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Mecca, 919 tons, Captain M Frohawk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 25th March, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE s s Ailsacraig, 2,189 tons, Captain J Chalmers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum 31st March, with a cargo of 1,22,154 cases and 4 barrels petrolum. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Co.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Thisbe, 1,789 tons, Captain G Costanza, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Goldenberg and two children, Mr Handel, Mr Goldstein, and 19 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kargola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr Seabrook, Mr H Gordon, Mrs Kay and child, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1,931 tons, Captain R H Brown, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Rev S M deSouza, Mr N H Mulroney, Mr J D Kennedy, Mr E David, Mr J David, Mr W T Plimmer, Mr C Martin, and 21 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	C. Macnab	1493	Walker	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
A	Swordsman	937	Macderman	Zanzibar		V Ebrahim
B	Volturno	1536	Brown	Hull	21-4	F Muir & Co
C	Frey	1961	Benson	Hamburg	29-4	K Nixon & Co
D	Rheinfels	1775	Tooler	Hamburg		Glade & Co
E	Elwick	1570	Steele	Dunkirk		W & A Graham & Co
F	Brindisi	2123	Blackburn	Marmagoa	22-4	Shpd & Co
G	Altmore	1297	Watson	Coasting	24-4	K Nixon & Co
H	Cumerie	1993	New	Havre	29-4	K Nixon & Co
K	B. Head	1619	Smith	Marseilles		J M Heyn
M	Kt. of St. John	2248	Billet	Jeddah		K Nixon & Co
N	Niagara	2000	McConochie	Barcelona	24-4	K Nixon
O	Start	1554	Siettin	Stettin	21-4	K Nixon & Co
P	Glantivy	1922	Francis	Marseilles	24-4	W & A Graham
Q	Thyra	2241	Dunning	Genoa &c.	30-4	W & A Graham

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Kaveri ... 513 A Fakira ... Marmagoa ... 21-4 Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Castle Garth	1872	Nicoll	Dunkirk	1-5	T Morrison
2	Cy of Venice	2231	Campbell	Not fixed		[illegible] Forbes
3	R. Rubattino	3011	Maxello	G. & Naples	4-5	F Brunchi
4	Carthage	2453	Horne	London	22-4	P & O Co
5	Teheran	1611	Leigh	China	21-4	P & O Co
6	Malbridge	1855	Barge	Havre	31-4	W & A Graham & Co
7	Imperatrix	2311	Fraw	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
8	Thisbe	1789	Castanza	China	21-4	A L S N Co
9	Kt. Commander	2734	Thomas	Dunkirk		K Nixon & Co
10	Warnambool	2212	Elkins	Antwerp	29-4	F Muir & Co
12	Lobelia	1913	Owen	Amsterdam	24-4	K Nixon & Co
13	Eden Hall	2173	Jones	Liverpool	5-5	E Bates & Co
15	Etona	1613	Enright	Hamburg	29-4	W & A Graham & Co
16	Lady Armstrong	2042	Abbott	Amsterdam	22-4	Ralli Bros
17	Taif	878	Tyndal	Mauritius		H C Joosub

Alongside Gwalior ... 1602 Speck ... Not fixed ... P & O Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

	Date of Arrival.	Date of Departure.	Destination.
S.S. Karagola	19-4	22-4	Coast and Karachi
" Purulia	...	23-4	Karachi and P. Gulf.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

(Saturday, 22nd April.)

H M S Abyssinia	2900	Government.
S.S. Meyeum	174	Killick Nixon & Co.
H M S Magdala	2132	Government.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Mecca (s)	Frohawk	Calcutta, March 25.
	Ailsacraig (s)	Chalmers	Batoum, March 31.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Nevasa (s)	Brown	Calcutta, &c.
	Teheran (s)	Leigh	China, &c.
	Thisbe (s)	Costanza	China, &c.
	Volturno (s)	Brown	Hull.

The steamer Karagola Captain Tice, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer City of Venice, for Liverpool and Karachi. " Longship, for Dunkirk, Havre, and Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

April. 17 Bhundara s ... Iceley ... Bombay, March 25.

DEPARTURES.

April 17.—Steamers Senator, Ellora, and Johannisberger.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.		
17	British King s	London.
	Madura s	Calcutta.
18	Dunera s	Calcutta.
	Dalhousie s	Rangoon.
	Baria s	Hamburg.
	Kangra s	Bombay.
	Niobe s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE

April.		
18	Clan Gordon s	London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 20.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—2 bales skins, E Purdina; 26 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 121 cwts mussoor, 300 cwts poppyseed, 300 cwts nigerseed, and 250 cwts methyseed, A Blaschek and Co; 37½ cwts [illegible], D Dossa; 4 bales hides, E Purdina; 8 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 1000 cwts myrabolams, Thos H Moore and Co; 55 cwts gum, M A Assoo; 10 cwts mother of pearl shell, K M Jaitha; 3 cases cashmere and 1 case chudders, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 1 box gold bar (Rs 92,000) The National Bank of India; 136 cases bristles, Glade and Co; 24 cwts rubber, C Dwarkadas; 14 cwts rampatree, S Runchordas; 3 cases woollen shawls, J. Dalsookrai; 43 cwts dividivi, Robertson Bro's and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—195 bales wool, Latham and Co; 100 tons linseed, Thos H Moore and Co; 300 bales wool, G Toolsidas; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 2,142 cwts groundnuts, Glade and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Etona s—8,000 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, A A Mahomed and Co; 110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

Longstone s—330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 331 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 520 bales cotton, and 2100 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 2 0 cwts woolseed, and 401 cwts myrabolams, Volkart Brothers.

Rheinfels s—165 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

Frey s—119 bales cotton, Durst, Hosli and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt Commander s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 999 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sheikh s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton Durst, Hosli and Co; 2,333 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 6,027 cwts rapeseed, 5,719 cwts castorseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 200 cwts gingillyseed, Owen and Okell; 1000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Volturno s—1000 cwts bonemeal, M Jamal; 1,951 cwts bonemeal, C Mahomed.

FOR HAVRE.

Malbridge s—600 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co; 2,550 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 4,0 2 cwts rapeseed, F Fischer and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales hemp, N Futtehally and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR BREMEN.

Rheinfels s—81 cwts groundnuts, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bangore Head s—9,999 cwts groundnuts, 3,000 cwts gingellyseed and 3,494 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 600 cwts gum, Eugene Meiffre; 7,000 cwts wheat, D Nansee and Co; 6 cases rough garnets, F Fischer and Co; 2,600 cwts wheat, A A Mahomed and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 6,919 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

Thyra s—1,000 cwts wheat, Dharsee Nanjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—1,330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Durst, Hosli and Co; 650 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts linseed, A Blaschek and Co; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,255 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.

Chatfield s—550 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Niagara s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—3,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Thyra s—8,002 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 250 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

R Rubattino s—200 tons old iron, Bhaisett ann Co; 4,000 cwts wheat and 400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 7,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—200 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 500 bales cotton, the Bombay Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—10,000 cwts wheat, A Blaschek and Co; 6,996 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

R Rubattino s—600 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—3 cases gold stone, J Rena; 285 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 5 chests opium, J Moolchand; 16 chests opium, E Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—185 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 100 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curraneee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—60 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 400 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 20.

Harrison, Maj. Beng R E, on leave, from Roorkie.

APRIL 21.

Radcliff, Capt. Ms 3rd Burma Regt, on leave, from Bhamo.
Bailey, Lt. Beng 11th Hussars, on leave, from Sealkote.
Ross, Johnson, Lt, Beng R H A, on leave, from Meerut.
Combe, Capt. Beng 11th Hussars, on leave, from Sealkote.
Gore, Maj. Beng 11th Hussars, on leave, from Sealkote.
Pitman, Lt, Beng 11th Hussars, on leave, from Sealkote.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 18.

Gib, 2 Lt, Bo. 1st L N Lanc Regt, on leave, to England.

APRIL 20.

Burnett, Surg-Lt, Bo I M S, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd April.

1. The return Shooting Match with the Bombay Light Horse will take place at 4 p.m. to-day on the Colaba Rifle Range. The following are the names of Members composing the B V A Team:—Sergt-Major J Beckerleg, Sergt D Pinder, Sergt W H Jackson, Copl F J Taylor, Gunners A Bont, F Bledwell, C H Butler, J A Geddes and W Penton (Waiting Member).

By Order,
(Sd.) H. W. BARROW, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd April.

1. N.-C. Officers and Volunteers are urgently requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to return their swords to Head-Quarters for the Annual Inspection. Belts should be retained.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 21.

AFTER the departure of last mail, prices of Cotton continued to decline in sympathy with the downward movement in Liverpool and New York; but within the last day or two some recovery in rates has taken place, though the amount of business passing, both for exports and local consumption, has still been very small. The active export demand for Seeds referred to in our last report has meantime subsided, and this market has become quiet with but little doing on most days; and wheat has been in the same position. Rates of Exchange have been steady on the whole at a slight improvement upon our closing quotations last Friday compared with which they now show an advance of 1-16d. in Bank Demand Bills, and of 1-32d. in three months' sight Credits. The Bank of Bombay has further raised its rates, and 7 per cent. is now the minimum. Government Paper is ⅛ per cent. higher in Fours than it was a week ago. There has been little demand for tonnage from shippers; but speculators have taken up all available steamers, and have been trying, unsuccessfully, to force up rates. A moderate business has been done in Imports at some further concession in rates in presence of the continued fall in Cotton.

MONEY.—Although the Presidency Banks' statement of affairs issued at the beginning of last week, and noticed in our last report, was of a comparatively tame and unsuggestive character, there were doubtless indications of an increased demand for financial accommodation when, at the Bank's next Board Meeting the Directors deemed it advisable to put up their rates by one per cent. The Return published on Monday showed that the direction in which the movement had taken place was in Private Deposits, from which withdrawals had been made to the amount of some 49¾ lakhs after the date of the previous statement; but it was noticeable that while there had been a material increase in Loans, in the important item of Bills Discounted, there had been the considerable diminution of 12½ lakhs, reducing the net increase in the trade demand for money to under 43 lakhs. The falling off in the Cash Balance, however, was only 15½ lakhs, the withdrawals for trade and financial operations having been met, to a great extent, by an increase, in the aggregate of 20½ lakhs in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, and by a further realisation of Government Securities. Since the Return above referred to was issued, the Directors of the Bank deemed it necessary to further advance their rates by one per cent., and the minimum now stands at 7 per cent., per annum.

EXCHANGE.—Opening at 1s. 2 19-32d. both for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, the market was firm on last mail day, and an advance of 1-32d. both in Bombay and Private Paper was established. Business, however, was very restricted, few Merchants' Bills coming out and the demand for remittance being very limited. On Monday the market opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 2 5-8d. for both Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, and remained thereat all day with only a moderate business passing, though at 1-32d. higher for Demand there seemed to be a fair enquiry from the bazaar. For three months' sight Credits the rate was 1s. 2 25-32d. for the mail, at which a little was done for cash, and for forward delivery lower rates were quoted; but no transactions transpired. On the following morning the market was steady again at 1s. 2⅝d, for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand, for cash, without attracting much enquiry; and for three months' sight Credits at 1s. 2 25-32d. with the same result. For forward delivery, the rates quoted for May and June, for Bank remittance were 1s. 2 19 32d. for Telegraphic, for the former month; and 1s. 2 9-16d. for the latter; and for Credits, 1s. 2¾d. for May, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for June, but with little business reported thereat. On Wednesday morning 1s. 2⅝d. was quoted both for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, at which the rate remained, with only a limited inquiry; and at 1s. 2 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which nothing transpired and before the close 1s. 2 3/4d. was done for April delivery, and 1s. 2 23-32d. for May. Yesterday the market opened with a firmer appearance at 1s. 2 5/8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand, the latter rate having been accepted for ready Telegraphic; also 1s. 2 5/8d. for Telegraphic, or 15th May transfer; but 1s. 2 25-32d. for three months sight Credits was the ruling rate for April delivery, 1s. 2 3/4d. for May, and 1s. 2 23-32d. for June, a little having also been placed at the latter rate for the second half of June. The supply of Merchants' Bills, however, was still very limited, and the advance in the rates of the Bank of Bombay did not make much difference in the market. This morning the market opened quiet at 1s. 2⅝d., and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, and for three months' sight Credits, at 1s. 2 25-32d. for April delivery, 1s. 2¾d. for May, and 1s. 2 23-32d. for June, and remained at these rates throughout the day, with but a very limited business passing other way; and closed steady as follows:—

Bank	d/d	......1s. 2 21-32d.
Do.	T/T	......1s. 2 5-8d.
Do.	3 m/s	......1s. 2 11-16d.
Do.	4 do.	......1s. 2 23-32d.
Do.	6 do.	......1s. 2 25-32d.
Credits	3 do.	......1s. 2 25-32d.
Do.	6 do.	......1s. 2 27-32d.
Documents	3 do.	......1s. 2 13-16d.
Do.	6 do.	......1s. 2 7-8d.
Francs	3 do.	......1·55¼
Do.	6 do.	......1·56¼

GOVERNMENT PAPER was strong at the close of last week, a large operator having come forward as a buyer, and the rate for Fours advanced ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. say, to 104¼ for Money, and 104 9-16 for Account, which were the closing quotations last Saturday evening. The market was firm at opening on Monday, with 104¼, 104 9-16, and 104⅝ named for cash, this month's settlement, and the June account, respectively; but these rates were not maintained to the close, when the market left off steady, at 104⅜, 104½, and 104⅝ in the three positions, respectively; 100¼ having been nominally quoted for 4½ per Cents. On Tuesday the tone was steady at Monday evening's rate for Fours for Money, but 1-16 per cent. lower for Account, closing quotations having been 104⅜, 104 7-16, and 104 9-16 for cash, next month's settlement, and the June account, respectively. On the following day the market was weak, though without much change in rates. Fours having been quoted for cash at 104⅜; for next month's settlement, at 104 7-16; and for the June account, at 104½, with sellers at the rates in the two last positions; but, at the close, the feeling was rather firmer again, and the price for Money left off at 104 7-16. Yesterday the market was firm at an advance of ⅛ to 3-16 per cent on the previous evening's final rates for Fours, closing quotations having been 104 9-16 for Money, 104 5-8 for the settlement at the beginning of next month; and 104 11-16 for the June account. The feeling to-day has been steady and a decline of 1-16 per cent. in Fours in all positions was recovered before the close, and final quotations 104 9-16, 104 5-8, and 104 11-16 for Money and the two accounts respectively, 100½ nominal, being still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

Five per cent Municipal Loan is ½ per cent. highor at 117¼. Port Trust Bonds have advanced ¼ per cent to 103⅞.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing in Cotton Mill Scrip during the past week than for some time back; but prices, in the majority of cases, have moved in buyers' favour. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening we now report a decline of Rs. 70 in Union Spinning and Weaving Company Mill shares; of Rs. 45 in Central India; of Rs. 15 each in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, Swadeshi, Union Mills, Victoria, and Madras United; of Rs. 10 each in Queen, Luckmidas, and Colaba Land and Mill; of Rs. 5 each in Hindustan, Mazagon, and Oriental; and of Rs. 3 in Anglo-Indian. On the other hand, we note an advance of Rs. 30 in New Great Eastern; of Rs. 20 in Soonderdas; of Rs. 15 each in Indian Manufacturing, James Greaves, and Khandeish; of Rs. 10 in Hyderabad; and of Rs. 5 in Dhun. Sorab Wool Mill shares are Rs. 10 lower. In Press shares, Volkarts have advanced Rs. 10; Mercantile have declined Rs. 6½; and Mofussil, Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous, Port Canning have declined Rs. 5; Bombay Burma Trading are Rs. 25 lower for the first issue, and Rs. 15 higher for the others. Agra Bank shares have declined Rs. 30; Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 20 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Disheartened by the continued fall in Cotton, dealers in *Staple Grey Goods* have tried their best to make sales as freely as possible during the past week, and in doing so they have made necessary concessions in price. Up-country buyers, however, have only purchased in accordance with their immediate wants, which are very few. The recent slight recovery in Cotton has had no effect here, and the market closes with a still weakening tendency in rates. In *Bleached Goods* there has been a good demand for *Nainsooks, Mulls,* and *Jacconets* at drooping rates. *Turkey Red, Dyed,* and *Printed Goods* are quite without change. *Locally-made Goods* are very dull with the exception of *Zanzibar Cloth,* which commands a moderate share of attention. The Clearance of *Imported Goods* during the week have aggregated about 3,000 packages; those of *Local Goods* about 1,200 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been quiet, and only a small business has transpired. The sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the past week have been only 2,500 bales, and this coupled with the late fall in Cotton, has driven buyers out of the market. Millowners are very anxious sellers, but find no buyers, and the proposed short time movement has so far had no effect upon the market which closed dull, with nothing doing, at the following official quotations, the week's sales having aggregated only 500 bales:—

Twist...	... No. 6s	Mule,	As. 5	to 5¼	per lb.
"	... ... " 8s	"	" 5 3-16	" 5¼	"
"	... ... " 10s	"	" 5¼	" 5½	"
"	... ... " 12s	"	" 5¼	" 6	"
"	... ... " 16s	"	" 6	" 6¼	"
"	... ... " 20s	"	" 6¼	" 6¾	"
"	... ... " 24s	"	" 6½	" 7	"
"	... ... " 30s	"	" 7¼	" 7 5/8	"
"	... ... " 40s	"	" 8¼		"

METALS.—A decline of 8 annas per cwt. has taken place in prices of *Copper* and *Yellow Metal* during the week, and the tone of both markets has been quiet, with business upon a small scale. A moderate business has been done in *Iron* on the basis of previous sales, at which the market is steady.

COAL.—There has been no change in the position of this mineral since last mail left, forward business being still impracticable owing to importers' rates being higher than buyers are willing to operate at. For ready retail lots there has been some enquiry, and Rs. 16 per ton has been paid for both Powell's Duffryn and Davison's West Hartley. The sale of 5,000 tons of Powell's Duffryn shipment this month, is reported at Rs. 15 per ton; the market closing quiet. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 15	per ton.
West do.	" 16	"
Australian	" 14	"
Cardiff	" 16	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Following the further fall in prices in Liverpool and New York, our market for this staple continued to decline in the earlier portion of the present week, while business was upon a very small scale both for export and local spinners' account; lately, however, some recovery in prices has taken place in a steadier market, though with little increase in the volume of business passing in either direction. The purchases by exporters during the week sum up about 2,500 bales of Oomra, and Dhollera descriptions and Broach; while the Mills have taken some 3,500 bales, made up of Oomra kinds, Dhollera, and Bhownugger, Broach, and Bengal. The market closed quiet this evening, with prices Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the week under notice have been 79,500 bales compared with 68,500 bales arrived in the week preceding, and 89,500 bales in the corresponding week last season; and the increase in arrivals of new Cotton this season, compared with last, now stands at 47,000 bales, the increase shown last Friday having been 57,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz:—

Cotton—	Per candy. Rs.	C. & F. Per lb.
Broach Fine	"	235—4 13-32d.
Do. Good	"	228—4 7-32d.
Bengal Fine	"	213—3 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	198—3 23-32d.
Do. Good	"	188—3 17-32d.
Dhollera Fine (May)	"	226—4 3-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	216—4 1-32d.
Do. Good	"	207—3¾d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	"	205—3 13-16d.
Oomra	"	220—4⅛d.
Belatee, Fine	"	215—4d.
Do. Fully Good	"	210—3 29-32d.
S G Dharwar Good (May)	"	218—4 1-16d.
Westerns	"	209—3 29-32d.

The arrivals of new crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.	Season 1891-92. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish..........................	208,000	233,000
Berar..........................	183,500	243,500
Barsi and Nuggar	69,000	65,500
Bengals..........................	177,500	89,000
Hinganghat..........................	7,500	2,000
Persian and Sind	28,000	16,800
Dhollera..........................	128,500	95,500
Broach..........................	124,000	135,000
Compta and Dharwar...	14,500	1,200
	931,500	884,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the week	79,555	90,482	69,371
From 1st Jan. to 20th April........	796,537	844,152	1,112,756
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	31,500	51,631	47,626
From 1st Jan. to 20th April	346,103	357,122	537,695
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	203	3,443	931
From 1st Jan. to 20th April	69,494	81,853	40,086

WHEAT has been quiet in tone, with a small export business doing throughout the week. Prices have fluctuated, but not materially, and prices on the whole are about the same as they ruled a week ago.

SEEDS became quiet, with but little doing, at the close of last week, and the market has since continued in about the same state, a slight decline in prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* having been established. We quote this evening:—

Linseed........................	Rs. 7-7-6	to 7-10-0 per owt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow	" 7-8-0	"
" Cawnpore "	" 7-0-0	" 7-1-0 "
" Red "	" 6-7-0	" 6-8-0 "
Gingelly, White	44-8-0	" 45-8-0 per candy
" Mixed	41-0-0	" 43-0-0

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	262,532	439,975	539,454
do. from 1st Jan. to 20th April...	1,929,107	3,240,966	3,003,661
Linseed for the week	268,858	227,148	250,005
do. from 1st Jan. to 20th April...	2,017,134	2,069,800	2,300,529
Rapeseed for the week	352,306	118,967	71,510
do. from 1st Jan. to 20th April...	1,317,031	424,741	549,174
Gingellyseed for the week	18,290	16,047	25,180
do. from 1st Jan. to 20th April......	899,587	788,140	869,394

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the Week......	152,810	371,493	150,689
do. from 1st Jan. to 20th April......	1,373,033	3,082,635	1,895,585
Linseed for the Week......	245,202	249,213	344,609
do. from 1st Jan. to 20th April	1,430,217	1,674,190	1,433,770
Rapeseed for the Week...	200,405	55,335	84,301
do. from 1st Jan. to 20th April......	766,210	190,902	333,599
Gingellyseed for the Week	21,673	37,456	113,803
do. from 1st Jan. to 20th April	981,063	772,380	651,916

DIVINE SERVICES.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, APRIL 23.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral); Tours in C.—Hymns 317, 321 and 558.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 290 and 542. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Marchant in E. flat. Anthem—Ye shall dwell in the land, Stainer.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

11 a.m.—Morning Service
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 54, 297 and 32. Psalm 121.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 178, 191 and 318.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 301, 290 and 320.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 202 and 219.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 199, 270 and 271.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service).—Hymns 140, 261 and 270.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Brown.—Hymns 292, 264 and 138.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer; Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 283, 356 and 337.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 294, 352 and 533.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Choral—Eucharist, and Sermon, by the Rev. J. [illegible] Lord.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Choral—Evensong and Sermon, by the Rev. Fat[illegible] Biscoe.
Alms for Choir expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Ps. 65; tune 156.
Hys. 6, 1st tune; 161, 2nd tune.
Anthem—"O Taste and See," in the Green Book.

WESLEYAN PARSONAGE, COLABA.

(Colaba Causeway.)
8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
(Byculla—Victoria Gardens.)
9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.
(Byculla—Marathi.)
10-30 a.m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

(Grant Road.)
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-45 a.m.—Sermon, by Rev. H. A. Crane.
6 p.m.—Sermon, by Rev. W. H. Stephen.

BOWEN CHURCH, APOLLO BUNDER.

9-30 a.m.—Sunday School
11 a.m.—Sermon, by Mr. F. Wood.
6 p.m.—Sermon, by Rev. H. A. Crane.

MAZAGON CHURCH.

8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon, by Mr. F. Wood.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. City of Venice, in the Victoria Dock, on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CROWTHER—April 17, at Calicut, the wife of the Rev F N Crowther, Chaplain, of a son.

THOMSON—April 11, at Campbell Road, Bangalore, the wife of J R Thomson, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

KENNEDY—April 14, at Baintbarrie, John Kennedy, aged 42 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1893.

THE Marquess of Hastings who was Governor-General and Commander of the Forces for the nine eventful years between 1813 and 1823, fills a worthy place in the Rulers of India Series, published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford. Major Ross-of-Bladensburg has compiled an interesting sketch of that distinguished soldier-statesman's important work in India, and with the assistance of material placed at his disposal by Lord Dormington, gives some glimpses of his earlier career in which he gained the experience he turned to such good account in delivering India from the robber hordes of Pindaris who were reducing it to ruin. Francis Rawdon, afterwards Marquess of Hastings, born in the north of Ireland in 1754, was the son of Sir John Rawdon, who was created Earl of Moira in the Irish peerage a few years later. His mother was Lady Elizabeth Hastings, who inherited many of the honours and all the estates of the Hastings family. The Marquess' grandmother was the pious and intellectual lady, who founded the "Countess of Huntington's Connection of Methodists." Young Lord Rawdon was gazetted Ensign of the 15th Foot at the age of seventeen; he afterwards matriculated at Oxford, but took no degree. In 1773 he was sent to America as Lieutenant in the 5th Foot to put down the threatened rebellion in the Colonies. The cargoes of tea had been thrown into Boston harbour, and it was necessary to restore the authority of Government. He passed eight years in America, where he had to undertake responsible duties, of which he acquitted himself with ability, firmness, and courage, and developed the qualities which characterised his future career. "The school in which he received his early training," writes Major Ross-of-Bladensburg, whose ancestor General Ross was thirty years later to defeat the American troops at Bladensburg and burn Washington, and subsequently to be himself defeated and slain by General Jackson before New Orleans—"the school in which he received his early training was one of adversity and depression—almost of despair. The British Commanders were men of inferior capacity; the support they received from home was half-hearted—they were opposed to leaders of energy and of genuine enthusiasm; they were confronted by a hostile population which refused to be conciliated and was not to be trusted. The British Army, unaccustomed to reverses, was harassed and humiliated; raw levies were gaining on seasoned troops—battle after battle was won by the British forces, and yet no advantage followed; skirmishes were lost and immediately the Royalists had to evacuate a province." Rawdon first went under fire at Bunker's Hill, and displayed such gallantry that General Burgoyne wrote home "Lord Rawdon has stamped his fame for life." Two years later, after seeing much service as aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief, he raised a regiment of Irish Volunteers, drawn from the same sources from which the American levies were mainly recruited. He led his regiment into action where they fought well and lost heavily. Later on he became Adjutant General of the British Forces in America. The author gives a sufficient account of Rawdon's hard fighting against heavy odds, to show the temper and quality of the man who was to govern in the future the Indian Empire. He also vindicates him against the charges of cruelty brought against him by Washington at second-hand. The English commander had simply carried out the ordinary rules of war which inflict death on spies and those who desert, or cause others to desert. Rawdon retorted that "the rebels have, by the rigour of their administration, reaped too many advantages over our forbearance, to wish that we should affect more energy."

Returning to Europe after the close of the American War Lord Rawdon found himself a member of the Irish House of Commons, having been elected in his absence. In 1783 he was made a British Peer and opposed Fox's India Bill He was an ardent Whig supporter of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. Ten years later, he succeeded his father as second Earl of Moira, and being promoted Major-General, he was sent with an expedition to La Vendée which proved a failure. In the following year he got the command of ten thousand men for a secret expedition to France. The defeat of the Duke of York in Flanders changed the destination to Ostend, which, however, was occupied by the French. Landing at Flushing, he ordered rations for 25,000 men, 15,000 of whom had no existence. Pichegrue, hearing of this, believed that a very large British force had landed, and abstained from marching against him, while he advanced to support the Duke of York. The Government declined to pass the rations' bill for the imaginary 15,000 soldiers, and referred the contractor to the British General; who indignantly refused to have anything to do with the matter. His widow after his death was sued for the amount, which she was compelled to pay. In the year 1813, Lord Minto having resigned the Governor-Generalship, Lord Moira was appointed Governor-General and Commander-in Chief of India. He was at that time a tall athletic man of imposing presence and dark complexion. He deserved his reputation of being the ugliest man in England, though his kindly expression and winning manners did much to modify the first impression. Lord Moira had been a consistent Whig, and once or twice was on the point of ousting the Tory Government and bringing in a Ministry pledged to Catholic Emancipation and an energetic prosecution of the Peninsular War. He had opposed the Union, and voted against it in the Irish House of Lords, urging instead a redress of grievances and an improvement of the condition of the people. He was opposed to Lord Wellesley's high-handed policy in India, which indeed in the early years of the century had fallen into much discredit, and led to that great Proconsul's recall. Lord Moira had gone so far as to denounce British rule in India as "founded on injustice and originally established by force." Major Ross somewhat eagerly hastens to explain that Lord Moira though, he opposed Lord Wellesley's policy, when in England, in India made it his model. The circumstances were no longer the same. Lord Moira, when he arrived in India after a five-months' voyage in October, 1813, found himself confronted by a state of things which left him no choice. The old balance of power between the rival Mahomedan and Mahratta States had [illegible] destroyed by the [illegible] longer in [illegible] check upon the [illegible] which by the Treaties of 18[illegible] of territory on the one side, while on the other they found themselves free to indemnify themselves at the expense of their weaker neighbours, whom they terrorised and harried at pleasure. The Pindaris and the Pathans raided over all Central India, finding countenance, support, and a safe refuge in one or other of the five Maharatta States. The Pindari horsemen numbered 25,000 or 30,000 and pillaged at large from the valley of the Nerbudda, which was their headquarters, to Mysore. The Mahratta Chiefs made use of them in peace and war for their own purposes. The Pathans, with infantry and artillery, as well as cavalry, did not plunder the country at large, but they hired themselves out to any Prince or Chief who needed their services. They numbered some 30,000 men.

With the Mahratta Princes brooding over their losses, and looking forward to the time when their preparations would be complete, to recover their old independence, and the Pathans and the Pindaris oppressing princes and people, it became necessary to take measures to bring order out of chaos. Lord Moira found that the "neutral policy" which had been in favour, was impracticable. As his predecessor, Lord Minto had pointed out, where war rapine, and conquest constitute the avowed principle of action, a balance of power is impossible. Lord Moira, who was to become four years later Marquess of Hastings, began his period of office with five hostile discussions, each capable of entailing war. Four of these were arranged amicably. His first formidable difficulty was with the Nepalese, who were encroaching on territories under British protection. The result was a war which lasted two years. The Goorkhas defended their passes with such success that at the end of the first year's operations everything had failed, and the mountaineers were elated by their victories. Before the war took a different turn, the Mahratta Princes began to move. The Pathans under Amir Khan mustered 30,000 fighting men with one hundred and twenty-five guns, ten marches from Delhi. Lord Hastings had 4,500 cavalry and infantry to resist the threatened invasion, and a thousand irregular troops to oppose the Pindaris. Scindhia had to be watched by other troops, while the bulk of the Army being away in Nepal. Lord Hastings rose to the occasion. He severely censured the officers who were responsible by their rashness or incapacity for the abortive assaults on the Nepalese positions; and succeeded in reviving the morale of the Army. The experience gained in the American war and the operations in Flanders was obviously of the greatest service in the emergency. He was favoured also by dissensions among the Pindaris, while Scindia's Commanders quarrelled and fought amongst themselves, and Runjit Singh found himself threatened with an invasion by the Amir of Afghanistan. Lord Hastings raised levies amongst the Rohillas which he sent under British officers against the peaceful central province of Nepal, whilst the Goorkhas were fighting on the flanks of the Kingdom, four hundred miles apart. After some unavailing successes, the mountaineers were forced to submit, and accept peace at the price of a cession of important territories. Lord Hastings was much censured in England, and even by the Court of Directors for the Goorkha war. He defended himself vigorously. His great achievement was the suppression of the Pindari and Pathan anarchy in Central India, while holding the different Mahratta Princes at arms length from the theatre of the operations which covered an immense area. The strategic combinations were on a scale obviously suggested by the experience of the great European war. The Mahratta power was finally overthrown; it was never after in a position to try conclusions with the Paramount Power. Lord Hastings himself was astonished at the success of the operations in Central India the whole of the continent to the Sutlej being summarily and definitely brought into subjection to the British Power. He accomplished this result by pushing forward unexpectedly several corps to occupy positions, rendering it impossible for the army of any State to effect a junction with that of another, and make it perilous for any sovereign to attempt to assemble the dispersed corps of his own forces within his own dominions. Poona was cut off from Nagpur and the Deccan annexed to the Bombay Presidency. The line of the Narbudda was seized, and the Deccan cut off from Hindustan. The Pindaris were surrounded, deprived of support, hunted down, and destroyed. When the Peishwa and the Bonsla Raja attempted to move, they were surrounded and defeated. The same fate overtook Holkar; the other Chiefs were unable to offer any resistance. The predatory reign of the Pindaris was at an end; the British peace was established in India. As an administrator Lord Hastings was as thorough-going and as successful as in his foreign policy. He improved the status of members of the subordinate judicial service. He gave the officers of the East India Company the recognition and status until then reserved to the Royal Service. The finances were re-organised and heavy deficits converted into a substantial surplus; the revenue in his last year of office being £6,000,000 more than it was in the first. No fresh taxes were imposed, and many vexatious demands were abolished in the old provinces as well as in the new. Public works were pushed on roads and bridges made, old canals were re-opened, and new ones constructed, he laid the foundation of the educational system which has done so much to elevate India in the scale of civilisation his principle being that absence of instruction necessarily implies destitution of morality. "This Government," he proudly declared, 'will never be influenced by the erroneous position that, to spread information among men is to render them less tractable, and less submissive to authority."

THE full text of the judgment of the District Magistrate, Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, in the Hyderabad Pamphlet Case, appears on another page. It is devoted entirely to the consideration of what the Magistrate pronounces, rightly enough to be from the juridical point of view, the main issue to be decided—namely, whether the defendant published the pamphlet within the jurisdiction of the Court on the 13th March, 1892. After an elaborate examination of the contradictions and improbabilities in the evidence of the fifteen witnesses for the prosecution on that point, the Court finds that the prosecution story has broken down, and that therefore the accused must be found not guilty. Had the prosecution witnesses—the judgment continues—been cross-examined at first, a charge would never have been framed against the accused, and he would have been discharged: "but for reasons of their own the defence chose to cross-examine, as they had a right to do, under Section 256 of the Criminal Procedure Code." The section in question, it is as well to state, provides that "If the accused pleads or does not plead, or claims to be tried, he shall be called upon to enter on his defence and to produce his evidence, and shall *at any time* while making his defence be allowed to recall and cross-examine any witness for the prosecution present in the court or in its precincts." In a note to this section in the third edition of Chintaman's annotated Code, a decision of the Allahabad High Court is cited setting forth that "when it becomes necessary to adjourn the hearing, the Magistrate should *in all cases* inquire of the accused if he desires to exercise his right of recalling the witnesses for the prosecution, or consents to the discharge of all or any of them." Whence it would appear that the defence is bound distinctly to claim the right to reserve cross-examination of witnesses. It does not appear that this claim was formulated in the Pamphlet Case. Mr. Inverarity complained that "it was very irregular to allow Mr. Norton to do as he did, embark at the close of the case on a cross-examination directed towards the whole of the evidence on publication." Mr. Norton stated that there was no suggestion at the time that the course he took in deferring cross-examination was irregular, nor was any objection taken to that course. He stated that Mr. Inverarity was not present when that [illegible] was taken; to which Mr. Rudra [illegible]d that he strongly objected. Mr. [illegible]n contended that he gave the defence [illegible] that he would call other witnesses before cross-examining the witnesses for publication, and he was allowed to proceed on the assumption that he would be allowed to cross-examine and comment on the publication evidence at a later stage of the case. He argued that the proper time to have raised the objection would have been when he announced that intention. Evidently Mr. Norton and Mr. Inverarity are agreed that the course taken was irregular, and open to objection. It was certainly inconvenient. Mr. Norton was also "at one with Mr. Inverarity in desiring that the case should not have been dismissed on the question of jurisdiction." But even this unanimous desire did not suffice to avert a fiasco, which has kept a very disagreeable case before the Court for several months. We are not prepared to challenge offhand the decision of the Magistrate that having seen reason to disbelieve the evidence that the pamphlet complained of was published in a certain way and at a certain date, he was therefore, barred from inquiring whether the elaborate justification pleaded by the accused was well founded or not. But it seems to be open to argument that by undertaking to prove justification the accused concurred with the prosecution in making the court judge of the issue on that point also. There being two issues before the court pleaded to by the accused, why should the Magistrate shrink from the duty of pronouncing judgment on the whole of the evidence upon the record. The defence elected to take the evidence as to publication last; what is there in the nature of things to prevent the Court from also dealing with that evidence last?

A SECOND note on the potato disease from the pen of Mr. Mollison, Superintendent of Government Farms in Bombay, has just been issued by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. During the past year Mr. Mollison has conducted a series of experiments whose object has been the investigation of the manner in which the ring disease gains admission to the plant, to test the efficacy of various methods of treating the disease, the best plan of cultivation, and the relative values of different imported seeds. Mr. Mollison's former note, issued and commented upon a year ago, dealt with the methods of cultivation; the later one deals with the means to be adopted to check, if not wholly to efface the disease which is now more widely spread in India than it was a year ago. The necessity for prompt preventive measures has, therefore, become pressing, and careful attention is being devoted to the matter not only in Bombay, but in the Nilgiris, Bangalore, and Bengal. At Panchgani Mr. De Joss has found that burning the soil with the vegetable material, after the land has previously been well turned over with the plough and exposed to the sun, was effective in destroying disease-germs, and after this treatment of the soil he succeeded in raising crops of several varieties remarkably free from disease. Dr. Cunningham at Calcutta recommends the pulling of the haulms as a preventive measure, and Mr. Creighton Duff, of Coonoor, is pursuing a system of experiments with potash and other manures with a view to fortifying the plant system against infection. But it is held in Bombay to have been proved that the disease is propagated from the seed as well as from the soil, and that if anything the first source of infection is the more dangerous and common. Dr. Cunningham, however believes that the lesions in the tuber are of a secondary nature, those in the haulms being primary. And he is inclined to believe that the disease is maintained not by the use of diseased tubers, as such, but as the result of planting either diseased or healthy ones in soil contaminated by containing portions of the haulms with their mycelial and specially their sclerotoid contents. But the Bombay Agricultural Department points out that that while pulling and burning the haulms might, as Dr. Cunningham contends, tend to save soil from infection, it is doubtful whether this can be recommended, as the disease, develops itself most at a short distance below the surface and extending downwards and upwards, the stem breaks, when pulled, at the main point of disease development and as many germs would be left in the soil as would be removed. The course of treatment which Mr. Mollison recommends in his note, and which Mr. Cappel endorses, is the use of copper salt. He would flush the land after the Bouillie Bordelaise fashion with copper sulphate lotion. This has been found in his experiments to protect sound plants from infection and to prevent the spread of disease from one plant to another. From the importation of really good sound seed the best results are to be expected, for in varying conditions of soil Mr. Mollison found that on robust plants the disease made no headway. Concluding his comments on Mr. Mollison's note, the Director of Agriculture conveys the gratifying information that there is every prospect, in the Poona District at least, of the Department being able in a few years to effect a complete change in the stocks cultivated, especially if the ryot could be induced to give his land the needed rest from a potato crop without which, observes the Director, all measures can only be palliative and no permanent cure can be expected.

THE Collector of Bellary recently raised the question whether a tenant who remits rent direct to a proprietor in the case where the latter has no agent or does not choose to appoint one to collect the rents, can be regarded as the agent of the proprietor for the purpose of collection of income-tax under Secton 21 of the Act. The subject was referred for orders of Government by the Board of Revenue, which has answered the question of the Board in the negative.

ONE of the most recently discovered of the curiosities of Chinese placard literature is of the nature of a solemn denunciation of the iniquity of making self-propelling vessels, a kind of monstrosity which, it is asserted, "Heaven cannot endure."

WE hear that Archdeacon Tribe, late of Simla, has been offered and accepted a living in Tasmania.

THE great annual cattle fair and mela at Sitamarhi has passed off successfully. About sixty thousand bullocks were brought to the fair from all parts of Tirhut and Champaran. Throughout the fair, which lasted fifteen days, there was no case of [illegible] or other epidemic. Only one case of [illegible] occurred.

IT appears, writes the *Pioneer*, from [illegible] dressed about the year 1617, to the "hon[illegible] right worshipful Governor and Company of [illegible] of London trading into the East Indies," tha[illegible] scheme for water-works in these Provinces [illegible] originate with Mr. A. J. Hughes in the reign o[illegible] Auckland Colvin, but with Mr. Richard Steel in th[illegible] reign of the Emperor Jehangir. Mr. Steel was a young man of Bristol, and like the trinity of his compatriots celebrated in Thackeray's verses, he "took a boat and went to sea" in the summer of 1614, in pursuit of a fraudulent debtor. The chase took him to Surat, whence he was despatched to Persia to obtain a firman for trade in that country. Returning home after achieving this object, he was sent out again by the Company in 1617. It was then that a scheme for a water-works at Agra occurred to him. In his letter he says, "I proposed for a waterworke, which might give the Chief Cittye of the *Mogores* content, vent Lead and bring both our land proffitt to the Wor Company which is to be done upon the River *Ieminy* which passeth by Agra; from which River the whole Cittye is supplyed, although they have great toyle in fetching it on Camells, horses, Chariottes, Oxen, mens backes, to their houses; for water in those hott parts is very comfortable, and I doubt not but either the King will give a good gratification or the people of that Cittye pay quarterly or yearly for yt, and this contenting the *Mogor* will be meanes to further any other buisines in his Countrye; if this waterworke go forward, it is fitt the Iron and Brasse worke and many wheeles be provided here, for it would be too toylsome, in those hott Countryes, for our people to work by fier." The plan does not see[illegible] to have come to anything, and it was not till a few years ago that the "Iron and Brasse worke and many wheeles" were provided; but Mr. Richard Steel unquestionably deserves the credit of being the parent of the idea which the municipalities of the United Provinces have been painfully putting into act during the past six years. And there were no C. I. E.'s in those days.

SAYS *Iron*:—An energetic Torontonian, Charles L. Taylor by name, purposes revolutionising th[illegible] Atlantic passenger traffic within twelve month[illegible] "Within another year the ocean voyage betwee[illegible] Liverpool and America will be reduced to thre[illegible] days," the Colonist airily says. "The Canadia[illegible] Pacific Steamship line will run direct to Newfound[illegible] land, this route being nearly a thousand miles shorte[illegible] than that to New York. In fact, we propose to lan[illegible] passengers in Chicago five days out from Liverpool or in the same time now occupied to make the ocea[illegible] voyage to New York. A railroad will be constructe[illegible] from Newfoundland to connect with the Boston an[illegible] Maine road, and passengers bound for the Unite[illegible] States will be enabled to take the short sea voyag[illegible] which is destined to become the popular route [illegible] Europe and change the direction of Transatla[illegible] travel."

AN address, which upwards of seventy passeng[illegible] on board the s. s. Ruahine drew up between Ten[illegible] riffe and the Cape of Good Hope for presentation [illegible] Captain Bone, the officers, and crew of this shi[illegible] tells in a few words the story of a period of tri[illegible] anxiety, and danger in which these able navigato[illegible] displayed unflagging zeal and devotion to du[illegible] Fire was discovered in the vessel on the afternoon [illegible] Sunday, February 19, when she was abo[illegible] three hundred and sixty-seven miles north-e[illegible] of St. Helena. For this island her course w[illegible] immediately shaped, and it was reached a[illegible] nightfall the next day. The fire had broken ou[illegible] the afterhold, and was burning for five days, [illegible] withstanding continuous exertions to overco[illegible] The officers worked like the men, and th[illegible] worked the whole time, often in a stiflin[illegible] and at the peril of their lives, with the b[illegible] tervals for rest and food. The passengers[illegible] ing their appreciation of these exertions, [illegible] their material comforts were not apprecia[illegible] fered with, and they express the hope tha[illegible] gy and devotion of those who were instr[illegible] saving the ship and the greater portion of [illegible] may meet with due recogition and reward.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE HOME RULE DEBATE.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question, declined to say whether he considered the retention or exclusion of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament as being of vital importance to his Bill.

Mr. Sexton, in the course of the debate, expressed his approval of the principle of the Bill, but as the land question, the appointment of judges, and control of the police were reserved, he urged the retention of the Irish members in their full strength in the House of Commons for six years. He was also opposed to the financial proposals as being less favourable than those embodied in the Bill of 1886, which point he appealed to Mr. Gladstone to reconsider.

THE HANSARD UNION CASE.

On the recommendation of the Judge the jury have acquitted Sir Henry Isaacs of defrauding the Hansard Union. The case against the other accused is proceeding.

ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN BANK FAILURE.

The Australian Joint Stock Bank at Sydney has suspended payment with liabilities amounting to eleven millions sterling of which four millions are English deposits.

THE GOLD STANDARD QUESTION.

The *Financial News* says that the two per cent. premium on gold at Vienna proves that Austria's experiment for a gold standard with her gold locked up has broken down. The same paper says that it is impossible for Lord Herschell's Committee now to recommend India a scheme for a gold standard without gold.

THE SILVER WEDDING OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY.

ROME, APRIL 20.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived here to-day to be present at the silver wedding of the King and Queen of Italy, which will be celebrated on Saturday. The arrival of their Imperial Majesties was made the occasion of a most brilliant display, and their reception by the populace has been the heartiest.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCE FERDINAND.

SOFIA, APRIL 20.

The marriage of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria with the Princess Marie Louise took place to-day, at the Villa Pianore, the residence of the Duke of Parma.

LEAVE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 21.

Colonel Miles, Resident at Udaipur, proceeds on privilege leave to Simla shorly.

THE ALLAHABAD COMMAND.

General Palmer arrived at Allahabad, on Friday from Burma, to take our the Command of the Allahabad Division.

KABUL NEWS.

Kabul news-letters report that the Amir is steadily improving in health and everything is peaceful throughout Afghanistan.

The statement that his Highness received Lieutenant-Colonel Yate at Kandahar is scarcely worth contradicting.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

On Thursday morning, Sir George White received at Army Head-quarters all the officers of the military department and departments connected therewith. Occasion was taken for introduction to the new Commander-in-Chief of a large number of military officers, serving directly under the Government of India.

THE CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

The stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club have decided to appoint a paid handicapper. This is an arrangement which will be generally approved, especially as the Club are offering terms which ought to attract a good man.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

Mr. Anderson, Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, met with a severe carriage accident, on Thursday night. He had gone to visit the cotton mills with his family, and whilst driving home his cart was upset. Mr. Anderson was thrown out, receiving severe bruises and breaking his leg below the knee. He is under the circumstances doing well.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 21.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

14th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Haydon, East Surrey Regiment, candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

24th (Baluchistan Regiment) Bombay Infantry—Second-Lieutenant Mitchel, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

Lieutenant Turner, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

3rd Bombay Cavalry—Surgeon-Captain Irvine, Indian Medical Service, to officiate in medical charge, during the absence of Surgeon-Captain Moore, Indian Medical Service.

28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers)—Surgeon-Lieutenant Swinton, Indian Medical Service, to officiate in medical charge, during the absence of Surgeon-Major Burness, Indian Medical Service.

Surgeon-Colonel Bowman, Indian Medical Service, has been posted to Karachi, as the Principal Medical Officer Sind District.

Lieutenant Clery, 25th Regiment, (3rd Bengal Rifles Regiment) Bombay Infantry, is reported as having qualified for employment in Army transport.

The undermentioned Officers are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages :—

Hindustani, Higher Standard—Lieutenant Beddoes, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and Lieutenant Godfrey, North Lancashire Regiment, (attached to the 7th Bombay Infantry).

Hindustani, Lower Standard—Second-Lieutenant Lovell, South Lancashire Regiment (attached to the 22nd Bombay Infantry) ; and Second-Lieutenant Hodson, Middlesex Regiment (attached to the 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.)

Persian, Lower Standard—Lieutenant Head, No. 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent ; Lieutenant Kirkwood, 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent ; and Lieutenant Adye, 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief :—

Durham Light Infantry (2nd Battalion)—Captain Buck, to remain in England from 10th April to 27th September, 1893, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (1st Battalion)—Second-Lieutenant Gibb, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

7th Hussars—Second-Lieutenant Dalgety, to England, for one year, on private affairs.

Indian Medical Service—Surgeon-Captain Ricketts, M.B., from the 2nd to the 24th February, 1893, on private affairs.

THE 4TH BOMBAY RIFLES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 21.

The 4th Bombay Rifles arrived in Poona early [illegible] the morning by two special troop trains from Bombay. In the first train about four hundred and seventy men came. The Officers were :—Captain Harrison, officiating Commandant, and Lieutenants Walton and Ford. The second train came an hour late with one hundred and twenty-four men. The Officers were :—Captain Quentin, Lieutenant Bailey, and Surgeon-Captain Burnett. A few officers were present on the platform. Having formed up, headed by the Band of the 25th Bombay Rifles, they marched to their lines near the Race-course. The 4th Rifles came all the way from Quetta. They halted three days at Bellput, where they had a very warm time of it. The thermometer registered 117° in tents.

[illegible]HOLERA AND SMALLPOX IN SHIBPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 21.

[illegible]lera and smallpox are so[illegible] in Shibpore on [illegible]owrah side of the river [illegible] [illegible]e villages in the neighbourhood. [illegible] [illegible]he sanitary precautions are very bad.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, APRIL 21.

A crowded open-air mass meeting of the Nagpur residents was held on the 19th instant. Mr. C. Narayanswamy, a leading pleader was the chairman. Bankers, landed proprietors, merchants, traders, cultivators, &c., took part. The memorial to the Secretary of State for India, through the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, and the Government of India, praying that at least one seat on the Viceregal Council be permanently allowed to the Central Provinces on the ground of the diffusion of education, enlightened public spirit, commercial and industrial progress, successful local self-government, &c., was unanimously adopted and signed. A copy has already been sent to the Secretary of State for India.

DHULIA, APRIL 21.

At a crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Dhulia, under the presidency of Rao Bahadoor Garud, a memorial, protesting against the exclusion of the Central Division from the privilege of electing members to the Legislative Council under the new rules and praying for the concession of two members for the Central Division was unanimously adopted.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN.

A congratulatory address for Sir William Wedderburn's return to Parliament was unanimously adopted. The proceedings closed with cheers to her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda arrived here this morning.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here this afternoon.

The Anchor Line s. s. Australia arrived at Marseilles, on April 20.

COLOMBO, APRIL 21.

German mail steamer Hapsburg from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2¾ per cent. Consols	99½
3 per cent. Rentes	96¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63¼
Bar Silver	38

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £25,700,000, increase £100,000 ; public deposits, £5,800,000, decrease £100,000 ; other deposits, £28,600,000, decrease £600,000 ; other securities, £24,300,000, decrease £900,000 ; notes and gold, £16,800,000, increase £200,000. The Bank's reserve is 48 per cent. of the liabilities.

THE BOMBAY COTTON TRADE AND THE EASTERN MARKETS.

A TELEGRAM from Shanghai, dated yesterday gives the sales of Bombay yarns for the last fortnight at 4,500 bales with prices one to two taels lower than the preceding fortnight. A more copious telegram states that there will be a total accumulation of stock amounting to no fewer than 1,15,000 bales. Of these there are at Hongkong 27,000 bales unsold, 37,000 uncleared from the Customs House, and 19,000 on the way, making a total of 83,000 bales; while at Shanghai there are 13,000 bales unsold, 10,000 uncleared, and 9,000 on the way, aggregating 32,000, so that the totals stand thus : unsold stock 40,000 bales, uncleared 47,000, and on the way 28,000, making a grand total of 1,15,000 bales. It is estimated that there are in the Bombay godowns about 40,000 bales; and it were high time that the mills should work short time which will have the effect of steadying the market for the moment at least. For the last three months there had been little or no business in yarns in Bombay, and the heavy shipments during at period were in fulfilment of previous contracts.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Capt. M. de Horne will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Aden, with the English Mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Col R Leigh
Miss Ingram
Mrs Burkitt and infant
Mrs Aikman and child
Mrs C D Terrell and two infants
Major and Mrs Basford and two children
Major and Mrs Harrison and two infants
Mrs Coffin and child
Mr Y Speid
Mr E H Steedman
Mr H Mande
Mrs Midwinter and child
Mr F H Tod
Mr R A Nelson
Surg-Capt Wright
Mr C Gordon-Canning
Mr Dharamsi
Mrs Bromley
Two Misses Fendal Currie
Major and Mrs T G Maltby, child and infant
Miss Conway Gordon
Mrs Lockhart's two children
Col Spratt
Mr and Mrs Maxwall Maynard
Capt and Mrs Davidson and two children
Mr and Mrs Douglas
Mr and Mrs J J Someren and four children
Mr and Mrs Anderson and infant
Mr and Mrs Gordon and child
Mr H Mackenzie
General and Mrs Pretyman and maid
Mr Sayed Ali Ansat
Miss Hull
Mrs Bruce Mitchell and infant
Miss Werthmuller
Mrs Law
Mr and Mrs C W Edwards and child
Mr and Mrs James and infant
Mr and Mrs Macdonald and child
Mr Cavendish
Capt Brown
Capt Percival
Mr Percival
Mr James Streatfield
Major Burnaby
Mr J E Wilkinson
Mr Nagargar
Major R W Alison
Mr and Mrs MacIver, child and two infants
Mr Kinnear
Miss Warren
Mr J E Purvis
Mr Lee
Mr and Mrs Wyer
Mrs Macbeth, child and infant
Mr Hunt
Mr Kendall
Mr and Mrs Buchanan and infant
Mrs G Martin
Miss Mirrless
Miss Wildman
Miss Wallace
Mr Martin
Major-Genl East
Major Clarke
Mrs Cox
Surg-Lieut-Col Cameron
Miss Stevenson
Mrs MacKinn and infant
Miss Digby
Mr and Mrs Rivett-Carnac, 2 children, 2 infants and nurse
Hon Mr Justice Starling
Mr and Mrs Bristed
Mr Mosily
Capt Radcliff
Rev A Watt
Major Ovens
Mr G Wilden
Mr W Smith
Miss Kinnear
Mr House

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr B Hall
Mr G W Blethwayt
Mr Robert F Byas
Mr H F Lennard
Mr F L Brown
Mr Haddi Hassan
Mr R Dass
Capt Kirk
Mr Martineau
Mr J D Smith
Mr R G Munn
Capt Burton
Capt Haughton
Mr Ross Johnson
Capt F P S White
Dr Khory
Col Michell
Mr J Macpherson
Mr J Jardine
Mr Pitman
Mr Bailey
Mr Gover
Mr Mavrogordato
Mr Schweitzer
Mr Rushton
Mr Mackenzie
Major Kitson
Mr Richardson
Mr Barrett
Mr Evans
Capt Combe
Mr F D Cunningham
Mr W H Lee

FOR ADEN—Mr Rogers.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

APRIL 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Cable San Thome-Loanda interrupted.

Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne interrupted.

Mauritius and Madagascar mail, via Zangibar, closes at Aden at or about 6 a.m. Sunday.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st April, 1893.

(Difference in lo[illegible]llowed for)

Via.	La[illegible]
Turkey	2[illegible]
Teheran	2[illegible]
Suez	2[illegible]

Time occupied in [illegible] Bombay during the 2[illegible] April, 1893.

From Calcutta	[illegible]
" Kurrachee	[illegible]
" Madras	[illegible] 1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, APRIL 20.

10 p.m.	80·5

FRIDAY, APRIL 21.

6 a.m.	77·1
10 a.m.	83·7
2 p.m.	85·5
4 p.m.	85·3

THE proverbial weakness of French people for frogs is evidently shared by their near neighbours the Belgians. A decree of King Leopold which has just been issued bears witness indirectly to the fact. From the present moment it is forbidden to any Belgian to capture or destroy frogs, to consign them by any conveyance, to expose them for sale, or to buy or sell these creatures either whole or in part. Scientific men, however, who want frogs for the purposes of their experiments, are still to be permitted to buy them, and in certain places where frogs are reared for the French market they may be exported to France. Frenchmen may continue to be frogeaters as they have ever been, but it will not be King Leopold's fault if his countrymen continue to incur the same reproach, if such it really be.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 30.

EVERY week the fact is made more clear to the observant mind that the main-spring of this latter-day London life is sensation. Amusement by sensation, instruction by sensation, religious conversion by sensation—everything, buying, selling, curing, killing, and burying by sensation. If we have not our sensation in the court, the pulpit, the music-hall, the novel, or the newspaper, we flag, we droop, we all but die—for life without excitement does not seem worth living.

⁂

And this week which in monstrous irony is called holy—its sacredness and solemnity being exchanged for a wild, unChristian saturnalia—is above all others a week of sensations. Music halls, railway excursions, ecclesiastical functions, one vies with the other in advertising its programme, the churches, having their special sensations, as counter-attractions to their rival's efforts. The imposing ritual of Holy Week, the well-abused feature of Roman Catholicism, is now borrowed without scruple by other churches. Torchlight processions, banners, palm branches, and hosannahs are got up to suit the souls that take their religion gladly, while the pessimistic spirit can follow his *via crucis* round a purple-draped church, and listen to the fervid denunciations and anathemas of a preacher determined to wake the world to the necessity of conversion and penance. Then there are oratorios and musical passion plays arranged to suit the romantic temperaments, religious pistol shots fired from Metropolitan pulpits to attract the inattentive, and sermons up to date—as piquant and racy of our naughty times as an evening paper, to please the flippant and the frivolous. This is the process which suggests that salvation is accomplished by sensation.

⁂

The Earl of Meath is a believer in sensationalism as a factor in inspiring patriotism. A little while ago he offered £50 to the directors of the London School Board for the purchase of Union Jacks to be distributed through the schools—making a condition that the national flag should be hung in a prominent place, and at intervals the children be marched around the rooms to inspiriting music—the best boy bearing the flag back in triumph to its place. It was a pretty idea ; and it would undoubtedly have pleased many of the small people who love to play at being soldiers. But the Board would have none of the Earl's conditions, though it accepted his money to buy the flags. These wise directors evidently do not value the patriotism that has its roots in sensationalism. Possibly, too, they think their young John Bulls are quite as aggressively patriotic as it is safe for them to be in an empire of which each day the bounds, though widening, are becoming more easy to overstep. Possibly again they recognized that such parades would be out of place in schools which must be open to the children, French and German, Turk and Chinaman, of cosmopolitan London. Possibly in fine, their mind's eye penetrated the future and saw visions not wholly unsensational, of battles in board school playgrounds, of battered faces, bloody noses and small garments torn to ribbons, and above all the British matron rising in her wrath and calling on the school-board for damages.

⁂

This week the lesser lights of the artistic world had their sensation, their gala-day. But studio Sunday is not the free and easy function that it was before picture viewers came and picked up the artist's properties, and pseudo art critics showed appreciation for articles of *vertu* lying carelessly about. The idea of being fellow-guests, even accidentally, with the swell mob is so very unattractive that most people prefer to wait until the accepted pictures are on view in the Academy. At best show Sunday was an uncomfortable ordeal for artist and spectator. Pictures are not invariably pleasing—and what is more wretched than to have to say so, or to try to escape without self-committal ?

⁂

Religious subjects treated realistically after the French style are very general. To bring home the scripture stories to our every day life by illustrating them as if they were even now happening is the quaint fancy of the moment in its way not less unreasonable than the fad we condemn in our ancestors of having themselves painted as Diana, Hebe, or the Graces. The one and the other equally express the spirit of the times to which it belongs. The frivolous mood that suggested to painters the idea of posing their sitters as goddesses has passed away and the serious vein that makes artists see in every inspired looking girl a St. Cecilia, or in every meek faced woman a Madonna is upon us. Sometimes with deplorable results. We have laughed at absurd-looking Aphrodites and Dianas, but it is impossible to laugh at the apostle's evening dress, at the Madonna as a disreputable looking tramp, and at Magdalene in round skirts suggestive of crinoline.

⁂

The *Westminster Gazette* in search of a sensation with a view to the amusement of its readers hit upon a new idea lately. In dull times it is usual in newspaper offices to set certain feats—after the manner of Herculean labours—to be accomplished by journalists. Some gallant reporters are told off to the seat of war, others are required to spend a night in a casual ward, a doss-house, an asylum, or a lock-up ; while others again, and these are usually of the petticoated sex, are deputed to spend a day with a hired baby and a box of matches begging, or with a broom and minus the baby, sweeping an unappropriated crossing, or in any specially undesirable place or employment. But the last of the feats to which the female journalist has been subjected was one at which Hercules himself might have quailed. It was no more nor no less than "to do" the West End in a crinoline !—to walk the fashionable streets in the broad noon-day, with garments hideously distended, while all the passers-by turned round and gazed, and hosts of street Arabs laid their grimy fingers on their cunning little noses and shouted "Golly." However, the brave damsel accomplished it, coming back like Hercules after his day at the Augean Stables, or hunting the Stygian Lion—proud—and more so, because poor Hercules never expected to get paid for his copy. And who would believe that after such a triumphant vindication of her sex's temerity, she would not be hailed by women as a heroine, and offered a testimonial after the style of the golden rose or the cross of the *Legion d'honneur*. Alas ! for feminine jealousy. Instead of congratulations, she gets sneers, and is scornfully likened to the bristling lion, the boxing kangaroo, or the two lady pugilists from Australia.

⁂

But the crinoline, in spite of its audacious pioneer, has not yet come to stay. The shops are showing new frocks in all varieties, but they are not remarkably full in circumference. Many are made with deep accordeon-kilted flounces, the upper half of the skirt being plainly gored and trimmed with bands. A very handsome black satin, brocaded with rainbow tints, was made in this style, the accordeon kilt being inserted under a band of coarse black Mechlin lace about two inches wide—the lace bands being repeated up to the waist. Another dress made somewhat after the same fashion was of salmon pink net, the accordeon-kilted flounce having transverse bars of black satin ribbon, rows of which covered the upper part of the skirt, where it was shaped to the foundation. The full net sleeves were also accordeon-kilted and trimmed with cross bars of black satin, to match the rest of the dress. In the French papers we are told that the Marie Antoinette *fichu* is being revived, but it has not yet made its appearance here. The new *fichu* is made in *Mousseline de soie* with a kilted flounce and crosses on the bust, a *chou* or rosette, velvet or satin, fastening it, while the long ends tied behind fall almost to the end of the skirt. The Marie Antoinette *fichu* is of course worn as we see it in portraits of its unhappy namesake, low on the shoulders and falling on the sleeves, which are if possible being made fuller every day. They are also set on to the bodice at the turn of the shoulders, so as to give the greatest possible width to the figure.

⁂

Another pretty *fichu*, also worn low on the shoulders is made of crepe de chine or shot silk with a little capuchon or hood, lined as well as the rest of the cape with satin of a plain colour. Besides net and tulle which have been revived as material for frill dress, all kinds of delicate shades and tissues will be worn. A very exquisite evening toilette is suggested in *satin merveilleux* of the faintest rainbow [illegible]urs, accordeon pleated, giving the bewildering, [illegible] effect, which Miss Loie Fuller introduced [illegible] in her marvellous skirt-dancing. [illegible]ely-tinted tissues, lisse or [illegible] the narrowest ribbon are [illegible] conjunction with fan[illegible] of feathers. In [illegible] others [illegible]ple [illegible]et [illegible] of [illegible]e. Paralle[illegible] [illegible]ir smocks, the yo[illegible] the shoulders than at the [illegible] A simple pretty white net b[illegible] blue satin foundation and trimmed [illegible] the narrowest baby ribbon darned in and [illegible]. The neck is cut low and round, and edged with a frill of net gathered with rows of ribbon, a two-inch wide blue satin ribbon sash being crossed from shoulder to shoulder and tied high above the conventional waist line.

LAW, as well as other things, must, in the opinion of Mr. Justice Kennedy, prepare to recognise the decentralising spirit of the times and fall in with the tendency to look to the strength and reality of our provincial institutions. This legal authority even looks forward to a time when the various universities will be able to give such a degree in law, as recognised by the Inns of Court, would enable a man to become qualified either as a solicitor or a barrister without necessarily going to London at all. "That (he added) could only be achieved if they improved and systematised the educational training in the science of the law which ought to be necessary for those university degrees, and insisted upon having such training schools as should justify the admission of the would-be practitioner to the responsible duties of a barrister or a solicitor."

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, MARCH 31.

THE following letter was found among some family papers. It is dated July 6, 1845, and there is an old-world flavour about it which marks the distance and the difference of fifty years. The writer reveals himself : We see him dressed in black, with a swallow-tail coat, a high black silk stock, and a red silk pocket-handkerchief. He abhors tobacco ; he is full of quaint courtesies to ladies ; he sips every day, very slowly, two glasses of Port ; he goes to church twice on Sunday, spending the rest of the day in the discussion of the sermon ; he holds a narrow Evangelical creed, and believes in his heart that the Elect (a very limited Company) all belong to the respectable middle class. He lives a life of Rule as much as any Benedictine ; he attaches great importance to trifles, but always preserves his dignity—and remains, as you will see below, Master of Himself, though Cooks resign. My middle-class friends, I present you with a portrait of your—our—grandfather :

> Never, dear Wife, as you are aware, do I take up my pen on the Lord's Day but for some really *necessary providential* cause.
>
> Such occurred last evening, but too late to inform you of it by that post, and therefore I do so to-day.
>
> All was going on well up to about a quarter-to-seven last night when, ere Henry had returned from the Post Office, Jane hastened to the Music Room (where I happened to be with my nieces), stating that Cook had just left ! ! !
>
> Yesterday was Cook's *pay day*. She left home between one and two o'clock for the Pay Office in the Dockyard, if I mistake not, and, as I was informed, returned home about seven in the evening. The following circumstances (but of which I was not aware until Cook left) appear to have taken place.
>
> Henry was in the Skullery doing something. Cook spoke to him in a harsh, rebuking tone, *as she had done before*. Henry smiled. The anger of Cook was hereupon so sinfully and unnecessarily excited that she flew to the kitchen for the poker to *strike* Henry ; but which, happily, did not take effect, the Boy making his escape.
>
> Cook thereupon declared that she would no longer stay in the house to be insulted, and went upstairs, as she told Jane, to pack up her things. Jane, however, took no notice of these wrathful words of Cook, thinking she would soon settle down to reason and peace.
>
> Shortly afterwards, however, Cook came downstairs, telling Jane that she had packed up her things and would send for them on Monday. She took away a basket, but what was in it Jane did not know. She said that Mr. R. might look at her things if he pleased.
>
> The purpose of Cook being then apparent, Jane said to her : "Surely you will not leave without telling Mr. R." "Not I," replied Cook ; "I would not even tell my own father."
>
> There are but two ways of accounting for such extraordinary behaviour on the part of Cook—Insanity or Drunkenness.
>
> The *latter*, I am induced to think, is the true cause, for Jane tells me that she had the appearance and manners of a person who had been drinking.
>
> So much for Cook's Pay Day !
>
> She had, no doubt, got into the company of *low* men and women, or both, assembled at the Pay table for business like her own.
>
> Such person is, of course, unfit for our service and must not return for such a purpose.
>
> I have seen Miss G.'s Elizabeth, who, though, as she apprehends, unable to come permanently, will, she thinks, be able to assist you by day if necessary.
>
> Cook has left in the midst of house-cleaning ; Sweep coming on Monday morning at eight, and the Plasterer on Tuesday at six, to do the kitchen walls. But never mind, we shall manage—obtaining the assistance of a charwoman.
>
> As it respects myself, I am thankful to be enabled to report that I am well—*calm and composed*—and that I feel equal to the present, and unexpected state of things.
>
> Do not, therefore, distress yourself, or feel at all anxious. Get all the health and take as many excursions as you can. You need not to curtail your visit. Sad, however, is my impression at present.
>
> Maria, who sends love, and who has heard from Mr. S., will not leave before Thursday—perhaps not so soon.
>
> This, under existing circumstances, is a kind Providence—is it not ?
>
> To-morrow (D.V.) I will write again.
>
> In the meantime, I commend you to Him whose love and faithfulness we have proved hitherto, at *all times* and *under all circumstances*, and whom I verily believe will never leave us or forsake us.
>
> Your loving and faithful husband, J. R.

More revelations about girls' schools. Here is a lady who writes about a school "still, or until very lately," in existence. I will not name the town where it flourished or flourishes. But I ask, as a *pere de famille*, how it is possible that parents can be found to send their girls—their tender girls—their daughters—to schools so brutal, so degrading, so debasing ! My correspondent (who gives her name and address) tells me that at this school the girls are drilled by a drill mistress, who is armed with a stinging ladies' riding whip, which she applies to feet, ankles, and hands. To prevent the hands being disfigured the girls wear kid gloves. The girls have sometimes to wear, day and night, a thing called a "punishment corset," tightly laced. Tightly laced, day and night ! Great heavens ! and the woman who does this is supposed to know what is good for young and growing girls ! To make their hands white they wear gloves of stiff leather day and night, the buttons being fastened with wire ! Is it possible to conceive of greater folly ? Other things are set down which seem foolishness, or worse than foolishness, to the male mind. And this for girls—our girls—whom we guard with so much tender care, watching them and leading them with no other weapon of punishment than a word of warning or admonition ! A friend to whom I have shown the letter from which I extract the above suggests—by manifest Inspiration—that Mr. Squeers, of Dotheboys Hall, had a daughter, Fanny Squeers, who remained unmarried. This school, he says, is clearly kept by Fanny Squeers as head-mistress on the model of her Pa's establishment, and the girls in it are either motherless or orphans, or wards, or daughters of people in India and the Colonies. But, dear ladies, inquire into it ; find out from your girls exactly what goes on at school. If practices such as these are discovered to exist—practices which terrorise the mind, and ruin the physique, and make young girls think that there is nothing valuable in the world except white hands—take your girls away. As for the school, I withdraw my reserve—I name the place. The address is : Miss Squeers, Do-the-girls Hall, Loveless Walk, Stony Flintford. She will, no doubt, send you her prospectus on application.

If one cannot travel at this time, when the Arbre Judas is in full bloom at Avignon, and the daffodils are almost over in Scilly, and the iris is beginning on the Lyme undercliff, it is pleasant to talk of travelling, to look up old note books and to revive old impressions. Here, for instance, are some notes of a day and night journey, rough and ragged, as they were set down on the way. "The train is full of brides and bridegrooms starting on their honeymoon. Here are the notes of signs of a newly wedded pair. First, their youth, for, in spite of hard times, men still marry in the twenties. Next, their ignorance of each other's ways. Then, the *petit soins* which the bridegroom lavishes on his companion, the way in which he covers her up and tucks her in. Next, the newness of everything. Observe the bride's overall, the silken cap, when she takes off her hat ; her dress, her jacket, her travelling bag—all so spick and span and bright and new. On the steamboat the happy youth finds her the place most sheltered from the wind ; he endures agonies himself, but cheerfully, for fear she should suffer on his account. Not that she does, because she goes to sleep on her own ; at the buffet he nearly loses his own luncheon in trying to get exactly what she wants—the most difficult thing to be procured. Such a pair is in the carriage with me. Oh ! there is no doubt possible ; they were married this morning ; and they are going away on their travels for a month. Happy pair ! For a whole month ! But I have known—oh ! yes, a most mournful experience—a newly married pair to quarrel on their honeymoon. Once—at dinner—it was at Aachen—opposite me there sat such a pair ; the bride came in smiling, but with a light in her eye which made me shake and shiver, and a red lamp on each of her cheeks. The bridegroom had a very red face and hung his head. The bride sat down and began to talk very loudly to a lady on her right. 'Yes ; we danced till past midnight. We enjoyed the evening very much.' Then she turned to her husband, and whispered, 'I tell you that I will not endure it.' She went on talking about the dance, and where they were going next ; and at intervals she turned to the unhappy man, who never said a single word in reply, and hissed in his ear that, if he thought she was going to endure it, he would find himself mistaken. The listener was already a married man—else. . . . But we are in the train, and speeding south. In the carriage there are, besides our pair of happy lovers, a single lady, who looks sourly on her sister's happiness, and has certainly never enjoyed any *petits soins* at all, two Englishmen, and a Frenchman. A[illegible] book for pretence, while one leans back and considers the occupants. The Frenchman is, without any doubt, an *avocat*—you may know a French *avocat* almost as certainly as an English barrister. The lady who travels alone pulls out a bundle of reports and a pencil. Yes—no doubt—she is a woman with a Cause ; most likely the Total Abolition of Love. The train rumbles on ; the sun sets ; we cannot read ; everybody falls into a doze. Ha ! we awake ; we stop : it is the *vingt-cinq minutes d'arret*—dinner. After dinner we return to our carriage : then a period of unconsciousness. I awake at midnight ; the whole carriage is asleep except the bridal pair ; they sit with fingers interlaced, whispering ; it is like the twittering of the birds in April. The train rumbles on in the darkness ; I fall asleep again ; I awake again ; this infatuated pair are talking still. I fall asleep once more ; when I awake again they are still talking. The day is breaking—we are in the land which nobody ever visits, the roots of the Alps ; we roll through little broken hills covered with trees, now showing the early green ; the rising sun makes them splendid. The happy pair regard not golden east, nor green leaves, nor spring flowers. They sit with fingers twined, looking in each other's eyes. Happy couple ! And here we are at Basel." Farewell, my Lady Bride. It is ten years ago, and you are doubtless by this time my Lady Matron. I hope the *petits soins* still continue.

First rule for all travellers. Set down everything you see in a note-book ; never travel without a note book. Make notes of all you observe, if it is only a bank of primroses. Note the people in the carriage ; what they are like ; what they talk about ; how the women are dressed ; what books they are reading ; if they look happy or not. It is interesting, when the country is dull, to watch the faces of your fellow travellers, and to construct in general terms their future, their present, and their past. And in a few years, I know not whether it is more sad or more delightful to open these old note-books and to remember when they were filled.

Easter. Nearly all the festivals of the Church coincide with the rejoicings which mark the time of year. That is, partly because the Church transferred to her own use and adopted the pagan festivals with their customs. We eat hot cross buns on Good Friday. The eating of cakes on sacred days is common in almost every religion. I have seen Jewish children eating cakes on the Feast of Tabernacles ; the Syrian women still make and eat cakes in the spring in honour of a goddess whose very name and functions they have forgotten ; in Mexico they used to have sacred cakes, so also in Egypt. The sacred cake may be taken to signify anything you please. But here is another curious custom, neither so common, nor so well known, peculiar to Easter. On Good Friday the Albanians, and Croatians take sticks to church and beat each other after the service. In some parts of Russia people who go to church at Easter beat those who have not gone, crying, "Sickness into the forest—health into the bones." And in some parts of Germany on Easter Sunday people beat each other with twigs of birch, newly cut. This is believed to bring good luck. What the ceremony originally meant you may learn from that [illegible] of learning, Fraser's *Golden Bough*. On Holy Saturday at Rome they still bless the "New Fire." As for the ceremonies of Easter day and Easter week they are legion. I supp[illegible] most of the customs have gone out. In some pa[illegible] England men and women used to lift and carry each other on Easter Monday ; in some parts they used to take off and put on their shoes for each other ; in some they still eat tansy puddings—I know tansy as a yellow flower, but not in the form of pudding. In some there are Easter cakes ; in some Easter eggs ; and in some parts, to make an end, there are Easter excursion trains.

I wonder if a male pen may venture a little word upon Fashion, and be suffered to live. What I would most humbly, and with the utmost deference, submit is the following : How far is Fashion limited and directed by the wide spread of Art and Æsthetics ? And if Fashion—which more or less rules and guides every living woman—becomes ugly, unnatural, and inartistic, what becomes of your boasted spread of Art and Æsthetics ? It cannot be contended that the simplest and most elementary artistic ideas have ever entered into the heads of people who can put on some of the monstrous things we meet with in the streets. Now, suppose we had a Committee of Lady Artists, with, perhaps, one or two artists of the other sex to regulate Fashion ? Could there arise, with their safeguard, any fear of crinoline's return ? Would there be enormous hats like umbrellas ? Should we ever behold lumps and humps and bumps stuck on shoulders ? My fair friends, such a Committee would give you exactly what you want—constant change—in the shape of things. The manufacturers and the dress-makers may be relied upon for material, colours, and all the rest of it. Why not try that Committee ?

Did you ever lose a story, reader ? You have often lost your money, your patience, your temper, your time, your trouble, your friend, your memory, and the thread of your discourse. But have you ever lost a story ? You cannot find it again, any more than you can find your lost time and trouble. You need not advertise for it, because nobody has picked it up. It can't be picked up. If it is lost, it is lost. My lost story came to me one spring morning ; on a May morning last year ; it came to me in a morning walk ; it came to me while I was walking on a heath covered with hawthorn in blossom, wild apples in blossom, while the sky was bright and larks were singing ; it came with all these beautiful conditions. And, oh ! It was such a wonderful story—quite short—quite simple—but such a wonderful story. While I thought of it, my heart glowed—it contained a thousand possibilities, all striking ; never was such a story—at all events, never in my head, at least, before. Presently I went home. I had to do a lot of things ; there was a book which I had undertaken to read and review ; a pile of proofs ; a pile of letters. This took me till luncheon time. After lunch I had to go into town on business and to meet people. I got home in time for dinner. After dinner I had to write some letters. The next day, another round of work. The day after, the same. Meantime, if I remembered the story at all, it was only as an idea which I had noted for possible use. I wrote other stories, but not half so good as this. I even forgot at last the fact that I had this note. And now I have found it. Everything comes back to me—the inspiration of it—the joy of it—the time of its arrival—everything—*except the story itself*. And that is clean gone—clean gone. For all my note, which is before me, says is this, "How the girl got her one chance in life and why she threw it away." There ! I give that idea to the world. Let anyone who pleases write that story. I cannot. I can only glower at the note and ask myself what in thunder the words meant when I wrote them down.

THE BIMETALLISM OF THE FUTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I take an early opportunity to suggest in your columns that when Mr. L. Courteney's article in the *Nineteeth Century* reaches this country, it may possibly be found that Mr. Courteney is not aconvert to bimetallism in the sense of free coinage of gold and silver at a fixed arbitrary ratio, and as unlimited legal tender, but that he accepts the principles advocated in my Note, dated January 16, 1893, namely, that the position of silver as money will become securely re-established by an international compact to coin silver at its actual gold value, and consequently an international agreement settling what that gold value should be taken to be, with provision for subsequent recoinages to readjust the weight of silver coins if the gold value of silver is found to have altered at the end of the term for which such international ratio is fixed. When the beam is tied, the originally equal weights in the scales continue to counterpoise each other, even though more be put into one scale. When the beam is untied at the end of the interval, it will be possible to reconsider the relative values of gold and silver. If after repetitions of this process it be found that the silver coin is increasing in bulk to a preposterous size, it will be time to demonetise silver, but the value of the silver coin as *metal* will be much nearer the value at which it was last coined, and therefore there will be much less loss to silver creditors and capitalists when silver becomes demonetised (if at all) than if such an arrangement be not carried out.

This is the plan I offered to Lord Herschell's Committee, in January last, and on 7th February, 1893, to the Government of India, and which I have later suggested to the members of the International Monetary Conference, and I now beg to offer it for consideration as the practical bimetallism of the future, as a plan which will cause no interference with the accepted standard or currency principles of any gold-using country, and as one which must make silver money practically as safe as gold money, and therefore meet Mr. Goschen's demand for a plan which will increase the use of silver as one of the metals of the world's currency.—Yours, &c,

5th April. H. F. ASTON.

ON the 1st of April a general revolution in the reckoning of time, a Berlin correspondent says, will take place in Germany. So far every place has had its own time of day, which depended on the position of the sun. From Sunday all Germany will adopt the so-called middle European time—that is, the time at the fifteenth degree east longitude from Greenwich. This meridian goes through Stargard, in Pomerania, and Goerlitz, in Silesia. These places will therefore not need to alter their clocks. The new German time will be exactly an hour ahead of the Greenwich time. In one of his last speeches made in Parliament Moltke advocated the introduction of a common time in Germany, and pointed out its importance for railway traffic in time of war. The change will of course be felt everywhere. The school children in some places will have to go to school half an hour, earlier, and are likely to grumble, especially in winter, unless the schools open later than eight in the towns and seven in the country, as at present.

THE revival of theatrical performances on sacred subjects which has recently taken so strong a hold upon playgoers both in Paris and Brussels has not been received with favour in all quarters. In both those capitals there is a strong section of the public, not entirely composed of the clerical party, who object to the introduction of Scriptural character on the scene. In Brussels there have been public protests against the performances of M. Grandmongin's "Christ" at the Theatre Moliere. Mr Grandmongin's work, it is true, is written in a spirit of reverence, and the management of the theatre, while pointing to this, declares that there is no more harm in witnessing the play than in going to see the Ober Ammergau performances, as did "Canon Farrar of Westminster and other dignitaries of the Church." On the other hand, it is pointed out that the associations of the house at which the play is given, as also those of the Vaudeville Theatre in Paris, where "Les Drames Sacres" is being played, are of such a nature that the comparison sought to be made is not at all a fair one.

REVIEWS.

THE SPORTSMAN'S MANUAL IN KULLU, LAHOUL, SPITI, &c., by COLONEL R. H. TYACKE (Calcutta : THACKER, SPINK and Co). The object with which Colonel Tyacke publishes his Notes is to assist those to whom shooting in the Himalayas is a novelty. To help men who are pressed for time, and who wish to move at once to the most likely places for a shot instead of wasting half their leave seeking for a happy hunting ground, the author hopes these experiences will be useful. The general information with which he prefaces his work is comprehensive and succinct. The cost of a trip, and the roads to the different districts are described ; the number of marches to each, the accommodation to be found on the route, the tale of coolies necessary, and their cost, is all given definitely. Colonel Tyacke also adds the names of the men in authority to whom it may be useful to apply in an emergency. This is a thoughtful hint, as much time is often squandered trying to find out the name and address of the *genus loci*. The traveller through these regions is advised to learn as much Hindustani as possible, as a knowledge of the bat places him where he should be, at the head of the expedition instead of being at the mercy of shikaries and coolies. Rupees and small change should be carried as well as plenty of ammunition and medicines. You are warned to eschew luxuries, but not to travel uncomfortably ; as it costs very little more to travel with comfort. You should have a good and thoroughly reliable rifle and a good pair of field glasses with which to spy game in that country of enormous distances. Colonel Tyacke lays much stress on the engaging of a good strong healthy servant, and better, he says, a bit of a budmash that is strong than a weak and "gharib admi." He concludes much sound advice by suggesting that the sportsman should add that useful book, Whitaker's Almanack (enlarged edition), to his travelling requisites, as its store of information is not readily exhausted, and is very often applicable. A resume of the Game Laws for the Kangra District, which includes Kullu, Lahoul, and Spiti is attached to this book. There are maps of the different hill states in which Colonel Tyacke shot, which will be invaluable to the sportsman. They give the roads, streams, and hills, with the different villages and stopping-places. A list of the different game in the different districts, and their chief resorts is given in the manual. A very important portion of the book is that devoted to a precise description of the best way to preserve skins, and how to despatch them when ready to Bombay, and thus avoid the fatal trouble of carrying them about and taking vain care of them during the expedition. Some very interesting details of different shooting expeditions after bear of various kinds, wood-cock shooting, &c., are given. He was lucky in his experience of ponies in these hill regions. They were free from many vices, such as kicking, shying, rearing, which made them valuable for work on the narrow hill roads. So quiet were they that Colonel Tyacke concludes that their treatment is much better than that of ponies on the plains. But being inured to cold, they would probably be unsuitable to the plains. Colonel Tyacke's handbook will be found useful in many ways to the sportsman in Kullu and the neighbouring parts of India.

MR. HUGH MONIE, of the Victoria Technical Institute, has published a handbook on Sizing, in which he deals intelligently with everything relating to the modern processes of Sizing. This matter of Sizing is a most important one, and on its success depends much of the quality of the cotton cloth made in our mills. The yarn, to be well and evenly woven, requires to be strengthened so as to resist the fraying action and the strain of the machinery in weaving. To obtain a good size is not so simple as it appears, and Mr. Monie spares no pains to show what are its ingredients, how they should be prepared, mixed, and finally applied. The description of processes, though necessarily technical, is easily followed, and is made more simple by the clear illustrations which are introduced. The process of mixing the sizing Mr. Monie tells his reader, is "the most important in cotton manufacture. It can do more to make a concern profitable, or to ruin it than any other in mill work, and it is therefore surprising that its working should be so often left to men in very subordinate positions. No weaving manager should be appointed who does not thoroughly understand every detail connected with it, and he should make it his special study to personally superintend every mixing made." The author in his Chapter IV. minutely describes the application of the size when made to the yarn, and illustrates the process with drawings of the Slasher machine at work. This handbook should be in the hands of every mill manager and cotton manufacturer. Its price is Re. 1-8 *post free* and it can be had from the proprietors of the *Indian Textile Journal*, Bombay.

HINDUSTANI AS IT OUGHT TO BE SPOKEN, by J. TWEEDIE (THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA, AND W. THACKER AND CO., 87, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON). This its the second edition of a book which has made is way successfully, and it is a considerable improvement on the first. The author in reply to complaints that the work did not contain enough, has added to the number of exercises, and has introduced a collection of modern extracts of fable, story, dialogue and oratory. The glossary at the end of the book contains all the words given in the body of the book, and is a convenient sort of dictionary for the student. The Index is also in its very ingenious form most useful in an emergency. The desire of the author in writing this book was to make it a thoroughly practical one, suited to every body who is fated to spend great part of his life in India. Dry rules are as far as possible dispensed with, and every facility given for making the study of Hindustani interesting as well as easy. The scope of the book, Mr. Tweedie says, is not ambitious, it aims at enabling men to speak the language in their daily requirements. All the words and phrases have been selected and tested with the greatest care and the reader may be sure that he is learning the words actually used by natives of ordinary education when speaking of the common affairs of daily life. Too many English men and English women in India, the author remarks, speak a very peculiar language, which they term Hindustani, and he hopes that this little book will replace that language by Hindustani as it ought to be spoken.

DUST-STORMS ON THE FRERE ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We the undersigned masters of vessels, using the Port Trust Docks, would ask you to favour us with a corner in your paper for the following :—At this season of the year, the Frere Road and smaller roads crossing it from Wari Bunder Railway Depot to the Carnac Bridge Road—the centre of the heaviest vehicular traffic in the city—are enveloped in clouds of dust which are carried by the prevailing winds into the docks and deposited in large quantities all over our vessels, rendering all efforts in the way of painting or keeping a clean ship absolutely hopeless. A trip along the Frere Road any windy afternoon will convey some idea of the great nuisance we have to suffer through the inadequate watering of the roads in the locality mentioned. We trust that our complaint will meet the eye of the authorities concerned, and receive the attention it deserves.

Captains.		Steamers.
W. C. Haynes, R. N. R.		s. s. Armenia.
J. Thomas		" Knight Commander.
C. H. Billet		" Knight of St. John.
David Smith		" Bengore Head.
A. McDermott		" Swordsman.
E. Workmaster		" Ehrenfels.
T. Wilkins		" Rheinfels.
Chas. L. Wakeford		" Clan MacNab.
W. Geo. Thompson		" Start.
J. W. Mortleman		" Wastwater.
Knox A. Cook		" King Arthur.
George New		" Cumeria.
Mathew R. Deeming		" Thyra.
W. C. Abott		" Lady Armstrong.
G. Merello		" R. Rubattino.
S. C. Newry		" Sheik.
Egger		" Imperator.
Gorstarstay		" Thisbe.
J. Owen		" Lobelia.
John Campbell		" City of Venice.
William Francis		" Glantivy.
William Brown		" Volturno.
R. N. Jones		" Eden Hall.
J. A. Jephson	P. & O.	" Peshawar.
Thos. Leigh		" Teheran.
L. H. Moule		" Oriental.
Morris deHorne		" Carthage.
Fred Speek		" Gwalior.
W. J. Nantes		" Rohilla.
F. N. Tillard		" Nizam.
H. S. Blackburn		" Brindisi.
Shepherd and Co.		

April 21.

A NUMBER of scholars of a large school in Regensburg have been dismissed for visiting a public-house. A scholar of the upper class, fearing that the fate of his comrades was in store for him, hung himself. Many of the inhabitants have drawn up a petition, in which they threaten to withdraw their patronage from every house which persists in supplying drink to schoolboys.

PROFESSOR VIRCHOW'S flattering reception in England, a Berlin correspondent writes, makes an excellent impression here, and is much commented upon. It rather contrasts with the attitude maintained in German official quarters towards Professor Virchow. It is remembered that some years ago the Professor was not elected Rector of the Berlin University because it was feared that his election would not be confirmed on account of his pronounced Liberal views. So it happened that only this year Professor Virchow became Rector, a post of honor which he might have claimed long since. His doctorate's jubilee, and his seventieth birthday, also revealed the fact that Liberalism is still proscribed here, and that even a king in the realm of science has to feel this. It is not forgiven him that from his early youth till to-day he has always placed his pre-eminent capacities at the service of the Liberal cause. "I of course speak," adds, a correspondent, "only of official quarters. In the scientific world here Professor Virchow occupies the position due to him."

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

MR. BOSANQUET'S JUDGMENT.

THE following is the full text of the judgment delivered at the Court of the District Magistrate, Hyderabad, by Mr. Bosanquet on Wednesday last :—

The accused in this case, Siddha Mohan Mitra, is charged with an offence punishable under section 500, of the Indian Penal Code, in that he published on the 13th March, 1892, at Hyderabad a pamphlet entitled "A Shocking Social Scandal: An Appeal to the Ladies of Hyderabad," which contains certain defamatory statements regarding the Nawab Mehdi Hasan. In his defence the accused denies that he published the said pamphlet, and also pleads that even if publication be established against himself, his case falls within the first, second, and ninth exceptions to section 499 of the Indian Penal Code.

2. I will first deal with the main issue, *viz.*, whether Mitra published the pamphlet within the jurisdiction of this Court on the 13th March, 1892. Neglecting for the present the variations in the evidence of the witnesses, the prosecution story on the point is as follows :—There exists in these Bazars a press known as the *Hyderabad Record* Press, at which the now defunct paper of that name used to be printed. Connor, the first prosecution witness, was the manager of the press and the paper, and Mitra had been the sub-editor of the paper. Their duties therefore threw the two men a good deal together and a certain friendship existed between them. In January, 1892, Mitra asked Connor whether he would print some private work for him, and Connor agreed to do so. On Thursday, March 10th, 1892, Mitra visited Connor, who was ill in hospital, and reminded him of his promise. It was then agreed that the work should be done on the following Sunday, the 13th March. Mitra chose that day, a holiday, because, as he said, he did not wish to have people coming into the press and seeing the work, and he also asked for the services of inexperienced hands, who while able to set the matter up in print would not grasp its meaning. The work was to occupy 6 or 8 small pages, and the price for printing it was to be Rs. 50. Mitra asked Connor how he proposed to manage the work if he was ill in bed, but Connor replied that he would order it to be done. On the following Saturday Connor sent for the press foreman, Henricks, and told him to order a certain number of hands to come next day and to have sufficient type in readiness, but not to come to office himself. The same day Mitra sent Connor a cheque (Exhibit CXXVII.) for Rs. 30 in part payment for the printing, and in the evening sent him the manuscript. Next morning (the 13th March) at about 7 a. m., the head examiner of the Residency Press, named Fischer, paid Connor a friendly visit at the hospital, and as he had some private work of his own which was awaiting printing at the *Record* Press, Connor seized the opportunity to ask him to superintend Mitra's work, on condition of getting his own work done afterwards. This would ensure Mitra's work being done as quickly as possible. Fischer agreed and went to the press, but some delay occurred in beginning the work owing to the non-arrival of some of the compositors. By 8 o'clock or so, however, a start was made, and by the afternoon the work was completed. Mitra himself attended the press at intervals during the day, and he and Fischer between them corrected the proofs. As soon as Mitra's manuscript had been set up in type, Fischer began the composition of his own work, which consisted of extracts from a book and proof-reading and occupied in print three pages of foolscap size. At the close of office hours the men were paid double wages for the day and dismissed, and Mitra also left the press, taking with him the manuscript and proofs. By that time Fischer's work only remained to be struck off, and Mitra's had been completed, title page and all. This work of Mitra's was the pamphlet, the subject-matter of this case, and 300 copies of it had been printed. It still had to be stitched, however, and so was sent for that purpose to Connor at the hospital. Fischer followed it there the same evening, called Connor's attention to its dangerous nature, and upbraided him for bringing him into the position of having helped to print such a document. Connor had up till then been ignorant of its contents, and when Mitra came to see him later that evening he took him to task for what he had done, and refused to deliver the pamphlets. Mitra, however, calmed his fears by telling him that those copies were for circulation elsewhere, while those intended for Hyderabad would be printed in Bombay, and on this assurance Connor agreed to go on with the work. The stitching occupied three days, but by Wednesday evening all the copies were delivered at Mitra's house by the press peon. They were seen to arrive there by a man named Sadulla, who was teaching Mitra Hindustani and who had helped him to translate the manuscript of this very pamphlet from the original Urdu into English. This witness (the 14th for the prosecution) also saw a man named Amraya writing out a large number of addresses at Mitra's dictation from a book, presumably a directory. On the 6th April the pamphlet was distributed through the post broadcast over Hyderabad, Secunderabad, and Bolarum, and on the 7th April, under orders passed by the Minister on an application by Mehdi Hasan, an enquiry was started by his Highness's police into the authorship of the paper. The first clue was obtained on the 23rd of the month by a man named Norton, who was assisting the police as a private detective, from the foreman of the *Record* Press, who offered to give up the name of the writer, of the printer, and of the person who paid for the bill, as soon as he knew what reward he would get for the disclosure. More disclosures in the form of written statements having followed from the same source, Connor was addressed, and to protect himself from prosecution, made a full disclosure of the facts. He was then taken to Mr. Hormusji, the legal adviser to His Highness's Government, whose services had been placed at Mehdi Hasan's disposal, and before that gentleman be, Fischer, and the workmen and peons employed on that Sunday gave written statements of what had occurred. It is on the evidence of these persons that this case has been brought.

3. Now, on the face of it, this story involves several obvious improbabilities. In the first place, considering the dangerous matter in the pamphlet, Mitra would have probably tried to obtain the loan of Connor's press, as, he no doubt could have done on a holiday, and thus avoid disclosing the nature of his work and employing the office establishment. In the second place, supposing him to have taken Connor into his confidence owing to their long acquaintance, is it likely, in view of the other precautions that he is alleged to have taken, that he would have consented to Fischer having anything to do with the business ? Connor deposes that he told Mitra (presumably on the Thursday when their conversation took place) that he intended to employ Fischer. Fischer, the head examiner of the Residency Press, would at once grasp the nature of what was being printed, and there is no evidence to show that he was a friend of Mitra's, still less that he was such a friend as to be trusted in a matter of this kind. Thirdly, what necessity was there for Mitra allowing any one to supervise a work of this kind, when from his own press training he was competent to supervise himself ? That he was so competent is shown by Connor's own deposition (Exhibit CII.) to Mr. Hormusji, in which he says "according to the arrangement with Mitra I sent for the foreman of the press and told him that Mitra wished some private work to be done at the press, and that as *he wanted to manage it* with junior hands, he (the foreman) need not attend personally." Fourthly, would it not be a strange departure from the caution which he is otherwise said to have shown if Mitra left the press during a large portion of the time that the pamphlet was being printed ? Again, why send the pamphlets to Connor to be stitched at the hospital when the work could have been done equally well at Mitra's own house ? Lastly, would Mitra have given a cheque, even in part payment, to Connor and thus created documentary evidence of some transaction having taken place between them ?

4. These, however, are surface objections. The real weakness of the case for the prosecution lies in the contradictions made by and the discrepancies between the witnesses when cross-examined. Most of these persons have been examined twice, once by Mr. Hormusjee, and once by this Court, and one Henricks four times—namely, twice by Norton, once by Mr. Hormusjee and again here—but though this repetition of examinations, combined with the lapse of time between each, would account for a certain amount of divergence of statements, yet it does not, to my mind, justify the contradictions and discrepancies that we find in the evidence. It will be most convenient to examine them in detail, in the order in which the acts in the alleged printing transaction to which they relate occurred. Beginning with the preparations made on Saturday for the Sunday's work, it will be found that Henricks, the press foreman, has stated both to Norton (Exhibit CXVI-C.) and to this Court, that he was told on that day not to attend on the Sunday as *Fischer was coming* there. Compare this with the statements made in Court both by Connor and Fischer, that the visit of the latter to the hospital on Sunday morning was an unpremeditated friendly call totally unconnected with business, and that Fischer's attendance at the press on that day was only agreed upon in the morning. This latter story again is directly contradictory to Connor's statement in this Court, that he told Mitra (at their conversation on Thursday) that Fischer would be at the press, and it is also diametrically opposed to Fischer's statement (Exhibit LXXXVII.) before Mr. Hormusji on the 19th May, 1892, that he "went to remind Mr. Connor about it (his own private work) on Sunday, the 13th March, at the Residency hospital." The whole story too of a superintendent being required at all for Mitra's work, in addition to being improbable for the reasons already pointed out, is opposed to Connor's original statement (Exhibit CII.) of the 17th May before Hormusji, in which be says "Mitra wanted to manage it (the work) with junior hands," and lower down "on the following day, Sunday, as there was nobody in whose hands I could entrust the keys of the office, I asked Mr. Fischer to open the office, permit Mitra to get through the little work he said he had, pay the men in the evening, and close the office." That is to say, Connor originally wished it to be believed that Fischer was only there to open and shut the office and pay the men, but had nothing to do with Mitra's work. And here let me remark that not a word was said in those depositions of the 17th and 18th May before Hormusji as to Fischer's having any private work to be done at the *Record* Press or having done any there on Sunday, the 13th March, though in the case as now brought that private work of Fischer's is adduced as the prime reason for Fischer's attendance at the press on that day.

5. Next take the way in which the manuscript of the pamphlet is said to have got to the press. In the depositions to Mr. Hormusji every witness who mentioned the manuscript, viz., Ramanjulu, Connor, Venkatsawmy, Ramanah, Pereira and Fischer, asserted, either directly or indirectly, that it was Mitra who brought the manuscript. Before this Court a totally different story is told. Connor says "Mitra left the manuscript with me on Saturday, and I sent it to the press either by Fischer or by the peon (Ramanah)." Fischer states "a peon brought the manuscript." Pereira deposes in-chief "Mitra came in while we were at work. I was setting up the manuscript that was being printed," though in cross-examination be says "Mitra came in with the manuscript which he

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gave to Fischer." Ramanjulu swears "Fischer had the manuscript, and Mitra did not give it to him at the press." Venkatsawmy denies that Mitra brought the manuscript, and Masilamony says that the work was going on before Mitra came. It is impossible to have a more complete series of contradictions.

6. There are, however, still further contradictions as to that document. Connor's assertion has always been that he did not look at the manuscript before it went to press, that he did not know its real nature till Fischer told him in the evening, and that Mitra deceived him into letting it be printed at his press by telling him only that it was "private" and "related to family affairs." Yet we find Fischer swearing in this Court that Connor told him in the morning that the object of the pamphlet was political, and we find him stating (Exhibit LXXXVII) to Hormusji that Connor told him on that same Sunday morning that Mitra's work was of a very confidential and private nature.

7. Taking the next step in the transaction it is extraordinary what divergence there is in the accounts of how the workmen came to the press. One version is that Henricks warned the men on Saturday evening to attend next day, another is that Connor's peon came to the press on Saturday afternoon, and standing on a bench in the centre of the room shouted out "Connor says every one is to come to-morrow, because there is Mitra's work to be done" while the peon in question (Ramanah) says that Fischer told him name by name on Sunday morning what workmen he was to fetch. Fischer, it may be noted, has in one place denied that he knew the names of these people. In any case the attendance register of the press (Exhibit LXXXIX) puts an end to the theory of unintelligent workmen having been selected. They may have been unintelligent, but they were not selected, for the only persons on the *Record* Press establishment who were absent that day were Henricks the foreman, and Rungasawmy, a pressman, neither of whose services were, from their qualifications, required. Again, the order in which the men are said to have arrived to their work varies with each witness who was examined.

8. The question of the number of proofs struck and whether Fischer or Mitra corrected them is another point on which the witnesses cannot agree. It is a comparatively trivial matter, and I do not propose to go into it at any length, but there are two statements of Fischer's which deserve notice as typical of the quality of his evidence throughout the case. Before Mr. Hormusji he said (Exhibit LXXXVIII.) I may here mention that inasmuch Mr. Connor told me in the morning that the work was of a very confidential and private nature, I did not either go through the manuscript or read the proof, but when the work was finally printed my eye was accidentally cast on a few lines which to me struck as very defamatory." Yet in this Court he swears "I read the proof. I understood from Connor that Mitra was to read it. I voluntarily did the reading myself as being a professional I could do it quicker; in reading the proof I compared it with the manuscript."

9. As to the payment of the men there are further contradictions. Fischer relates how Connor had wished to pay them himself at the hospital in the evening and how he had tried to persuade them to go to him, and how they had refused to go and clamoured for their money with such persistence that he had sent to Connor for it and paid it himself. Yet Connor swears that he sent the money to the press by the peon unasked, as he knew that the men had to be paid in the evening the men say that Fischer paid them without any clamour on their parts, and the peon Ramanah, admittedly the only peon at the press, to make the circle of contradiction complete, denies that he brought any money from Connor to Fischer.

10. Again as to Fischer's manuscript, the point on which Fischer's presence at the press on that Sunday turns, I have already observed that no mention is made of it in any of the statements recorded by Hormusji except in that of Fischer himself, which curiously enough was one of the two recorded on the 19th May, while all the rest were taken on the 17th and 18th. Perhaps the fact that Fischer only arrived from Bombay on the 18th has something to do with it, but it has other curious features. Fischer says it was foolscap size, whereas Henricks swears that it was only ½ foolscap size. Again in his statement to Hormusji Fischer says "after Mitra's work was finished, I had my manuscript *printed*, and thereafter closed the press at 5-30. The word "printed" has only one significance and includes the striking off of the copies. Yet in this Court he deposes that it was only set up on the 13th and struck off on a later date. In another place he says "I hurried Mitra's work up so as to get my own work done." In other words he was anxious to get his own work completed. That being so, and taking his own statement that he only required four copies of it, why should he not have struck them before he left the press? We know from Henricks' own statement that the type did not require correcting and never was corrected. The four copies would therefore have taken no time to print. Again there seems to have been no reason why Fischer should not have had ample time to complete his work. According to his own statement the composition of his work began at 2 o'clock, or at least 3 hours before he says the press shut, and therefore with four compositors to do his work there seems to have been sufficient time to finish it. Further mysteries about it are the statement of Henricks that 25 copies were struck, and that the pages were numbered 9, 10 and 11, and the fact that no copies have been produced, though they would have been strong corroborative evidence of the truth of Fischer's story. There is very possibly something behind this, and the type left on the press, numbered as it was 9, 10 and 11, may have been a blind to lead people to suppose that pages 1 to 8 were on the same subject as the other three pages viz., proof reading. But it is not for the [illegible] to discover what the claim [illegible]. All I have to do is to consider the case as put before me by the prosecution, and in this review I can only say that the evidence regarding Fischer's work has been thoroughly discredited. I may remark, however, that if the evidence of the three pages of the same size as Exhibit A, and numbered 9, 10, and 11 is true, it points to Fischer rather than to Mitra as the author of the pamphlet, since if a separate work, but numbered 9, 10, 11, it would be an obvious blind to the real nature of the principal work executed that day, a blind for which Fischer would be responsible, since those three pages were his own particular work.

11. As regards the alleged stitching of the pamphlet, I pass over the discrepancies between the evidence of the binder and that of Connor as to the place where the former sat at his work and the position which the latter's bed occupied in the hospital room, and I pass over the incredible time said to have been taken over the job., viz., three days, when the binder says that he could have stitched 400 copies of Exhibit A during the time that he was working on Monday alone. It is sufficient to notice that the binder swears that Exhibit A cannot have been the pamphlet he stitched, since Exhibit A has the title page stitched to it, while the books he sewed had no title page at the time, and must therefore have had the title page gummed to it.

12. Sadullah's statement that he saw the copies of the pamphlet delivered at the accused's house is directly contradicted by another prosecution witness, the press peon Sheik Booran, who is alleged by the prosecution to have delivered those copies, and his deposition therefore becomes of no value, apart from the fact that the defence have produced witnesses to prove that Sadullah subsequently admitted having given false evidence in order to obtain Mehdi Hasan's assistance, he being then Home Secretary to his Highness's Government, in a criminal case in which he was interested.

13. I have now been through all the important parts of the prosecution evidence, and endeavoured to show that even without the defence evidence it is discredited by its own inconsistencies and contradictions. There are, however, a few other points touched upon by counsel for the prosecution which require notice, viz., (*a*) the cheque for Rs. 30 drawn by Mitra in favour of Connor on the 12th March, 1892, and which the latter says was in part payment of the printing charges of the pamphlet; (*b*) a conversation which it appears from the evidence took place between Connor and Colonel Dobbs on the 9th May, 1892, and in which the former admitted having printed the pamphlet and having received Rs. 50 from Mitra for the job, and (*c*) the argument that the whole of the prosecution evidence cannot have been concocted, especially as Connor was on his death-bed at the time he made his deposition. Dealing first with the cheque I observe that the only evidence regarding it is (*a*) the cheque itself, which has been produced by the defence themselves; (*b*) the evidence of Connor that it was given in part payment for the printing of the pamphlet, and (*c*) the statement of Henricks to Norton on the 27th April, 1892, that the cheque was given by Mitra in payment of the printing bill. There is also an absurd story told by Henricks in cross-examination that the peon Ramanah came into the press on Monday, the 14th March, 1892, and said that he was taking Mitra's bill to him, which he subsequently said had been paid by Mitra with a cheque of Rs. 30 on the Hyderabad Banking Company. This latter statement of Connor's is mere hearsay as against Mitra. It is contradicted by the peon himself, and is disproved by the manager of the Banking Company, who deposes that the cheque in question was, as stated by Connor, cashed on the previous Saturday, the 12th March, by another press peon Kader Sahib. Similarly Henricks' statement to Norton is mere hearsay, since it is the very essence of the prosecution story that the whole transaction between Mitra and Connor was kept a secret from him. The evidence, therefore, regarding the cheque dwindles down to Connor's bare statement concerning it, and this would only be accepted as proof of what he says, if supported by strong collateral evidence. Such evidence I have shown does not exist, and moreover Connor himself, is a discredited witness. There is therefore no necessity for me to go into the evidence adduced by the defence to prove that the cheque related to totally different transactions between the two men, and was in liquidation of a claim which Connor had upon Mitra for certain books, &c., which the latter had taken from the *Record* Press after setting off a counter-claim of Mitra's for money lent and medicine supplied to Connor. I may observe, however, that Connor's admission of such a transaction having taken place, his inability to explain how the money was eventually paid, and his admission "I am doubtful whether the cheque was towards the pamphlet or for Mitra's other debt to me," all tend to show that the defence story is the correct one. Connor's conversation with Colonel Dobbs on the 9th May is not evidence as against Mitra, since it did not occur in his presence, and as Connor had by that time already agreed with Norton to prosecute Mitra for cheating, it would not be hard to suppose that he made those statements in support of the story he was going to bring, a story whose chief object was to save himself from the prosecution with which he was threatened by Norton. The suggestion that Connor would not have lied when on his death-bed is disposed of by Connor's own evidence of the 1st February, when he said, referring to a previous illness of his, "at that time I was very sick (*worse than I am now*)", which shows that though actually dying when he gave his last evidence, he did not despair of recovery. The last argument that the whole of the prosecution story cannot have been concocted is met by the reply that, even if the allegation of the prosecution is true that the pamphlet was printed at the *Record* Press, yet their witnesses have spoilt their case by surcharging it with a mass of false, or at all events, contradictory evidence.

14. I have not dealt with evidence adduced by the defence to prove that Mitra was confined to bed during the whole of the 13th March, 1892, nor have I touched upon the defence arguments, based upon the registers and account books of the *Record* Press, and I do not propose to go into them now, as I am of opinion, for reasons given above, that the prosecution story has thoroughly broken down, and that therefore the accused must be found not guilty. Had the prosecution publication witnesses been cross-examined at first, a charge would never have been framed against the accused and he would have been discharged, but for the reasons of their own defence chose instead to cross-examine, as they had a right to do, under section 256 of the Criminal Procedure Code. A charge having been framed and finding the accused not guilty, I acquit him under section 258 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

15. This being the case I fail to see how I can, as requested by the defence, give a finding as to the truth or otherwise of the allegations contained in the pamphlet. The question which I am trying in this case is "Has Mitra committed the crime of defamation by publishing certain allegations against Mehdi Hasan ?" and, therefore, as far as this Court is concerned, the question of the truth or otherwise of the allegations, if it arises at all, only arises after Mitra is found to have made those allegations. I have just acquitted him of making them, and their truth is therefore a question outside the province of this Court to decide. Having no jurisdiction in the matter, any finding which this Court might come to would only be the private opinion of the Magistrate; it would have no legal force, and should therefore not find a place in the judgment. I must therefore decline to go into the matter at present, but should the acquittal of Mitra on the question of publication be reversed by the High Court on appeal, and this case be returned to this Court to be decided on the point whether the pamphlet is protected or not by the exceptions to section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, then it will be my duty to consider whether the allegations have been proved or not, and to record a finding on the point.

O. V. BOSANQUET,
Supdt. Resy. Bazars, and District Magistrate.
19th April, 1893.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

FURTHER PROTEST FROM THE POONA BRAHMINS.

WE publish below the text of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha's protest sent into Government against Councils rules of the Bombay Government in continuation of the previous one forwarded by the Sabha some days ago.

In continuation of our letter No. 37, dated 6th April, 1893, we have been directed by the managing committee of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to request the attention of Government to the fact that since the letter of the Sabha, referred to above, was addressed to Government, public meetings, attended by all classes of the community, have been held in Poona, Satara, and Ahmednagar to consider the rules recently promulgated by Government under the Indian Councils Act of 1892, and that at these meetings respectful but emphatic protests were recorded against the exclusion of the Central Division from all participation in the representation allowed to the various parts of the Presidency under the Act in the local Legislative Council. These meetings and others which are likely to follow will have no doubt in the mind of Government that the feeling of dissatisfaction, occasioned by the rules, is not confined to one place or one section of the community, but is shared by all classes in the whole of the Central Division.

The committee of the Sabha would respectfully ask Government to note that all other Local Governments have allotted *four* out of the recommendation-seats at their disposal, to the Municipal and Local Boards in their Provinces, whereas it is only in the Presidency of Bombay that two seats have been considered sufficient to adequately represent the rural and urban interests of the general community. This comparison becomes all the more unfavourable to this Province, when it is remembered that while the Government of India have allowed eight recommendation-seats to Bombay, only seven such seats have been allowed in the case of Bengal, Madras, and only six for the North-West Provinces. Government would thus see that in the case of the other Provinces, the number of seats assigned to Electoral Colleges of Municipal and Local Boards is more than half the total number thrown open to election, whereas in this Presidency this proportion is only one-fourth. The object of the Indian Council's Act of 1892, as explained in Parliament by leading statesmen of both parties, as also by his Excellency the Viceroy in some of his speeches in this country last year, was undoubtedly to secure the interests of the general public of each Province by giving substantial representation to Municipal and Local Boards, and the committee of the Sabha regrets to observe that the rules of the Bombay Government are much less calculated to attain this object than those of the other Governments.

It would appear from some of the comments in the English Press that the observations in the last letter of the committee in regard to the Sirdars of the Deccan have been, to some extent, misunderstood in certain quarters. It is an entire misapprehension of the Sabha's position to say that it in any way regrets the representation that has been allotted to these Sirdars by these rules. All that the Sabha contends for is that the distribution of eight recommendation-seats have been so made as to trench on the claims and disappoint the legitimate expectations of the general public of the Central Division, and that the nominee of the Sirdars cannot, in any way, be regarded as representing the rural and urban interests of this Division. An analysis of the list of the Deccan Sirdars, published officially in October last, shows that more than one-third of these—including again almost all the more influential of them—reside outside the Central Division. Under these circumstances, it cannot, in fairness, be urged by Government that the person is returned by the constituency of the general public of the Central Division. The committee may mention that a large number of these Sirdars belong to the Southern Division, and yet Government have been pleased to assign one member to the Local Boards of that Division.

Government may have noted that a question has been raised in some quarters about the legality of forming two separate constituencies under head D of clause II of the regulations of the Government of India about the Presidency of Bombay. The words used by the Supreme Government in that clause are "The Sirdars of the Deccan or such other class of large land-holders, and it is argued that the Local Government could form only one constituency under head D, viz., that of the Deccan Sirdars or such other Zemindars, and that the regulations of the Supreme Government in question do not empower the Government of Bombay to form *both* Sirdars *and* Zemindars into two separate constituencies. The Sabha is inclined to think that there is considerable force in this contention. Should the legal advisers of Government concur in this view, the Sabha would suggest that the constituency of the Sirdars should be retained under head D, and that the seat at present allotted to the Zemindars of Sind should be assigned to the Municipal and Local Boards of that Division. Further, by grouping together the Chambers of Commerce of Bombay and Karachi or by giving them a seat alternately, one more seat would become available to Government, which Government might very well assign to the Local and Municipal Boards of the Central Division. And in this way, the allotment of the Bombay Government to Municipal and Local Boards would come up to the standard of the other Local Government.

Another point in which the rules of the other Provinces appear to advantage compared with the Bombay rules, is that in their case provision has been made for alternate elections in the several Divisions by the Electoral Colleges of Municipal and Local Boards. The Bombay scheme is decidedly defective in so far as it does not contemplate such alternate elections, and the Sabha, therefore, requests that steps will be taken to remove this defect, and thereby to secure in an equal degree the representation of rural and urban interests of each division.

In conclusion, the committee of the Sabha would respectfully request that H. E. the Governor will be pleased to receive, through the Sabha, a small deputation of one or two representatives from each of the six districts of the Central Division, so as to enable the people of these districts to lay their case personally before his Excellency. Should his Excellency be pleased to entertain this humble proposal of the Sabha favourably, steps will at once be taken by the Sabha to bring together and keep such a deputation in readiness to wait on his Excellency at such a time and place as his Excellency might be pleased to appoint.—We have, &c.,

G. K. GOKHALE,
S. H. SATHE,
Hon. Secs., Sarvajanik Sabha.

AFTER a recent Australian wedding, when the bride and bridegroom were starting on their honeymoon, the guests showered rose leaves over them, the bride being literally covered with them as she sat in the carriage. This is a much more poetic kind of tribute than pounds of rice, as well as less likely to be productive of inconvenient consequences. A small grain of rice in the eye is an unpleasant companion on any journey, and on a man's wedding day he is even more than usually anxious to avoid feeling irritable. Rose leaves are much saferand pretier.

THERE is nothing new in the statement that a good deal depends on proper breathing, but what Major-General Drayson says on "the art of breathing" in the April number of the *Nineteenth Century* makes at least an interesting chapter of personal experience. General Drayson, who has seen service in the extreme climate of central India and of Nova Scotia, and who has done hard work as a Professor at the Royal Military Academy, and as Superintendent of the Royal Artillery Observatory, claims that for thirty years he has never been on the sick-list. His immunity from many of the ills that flesh is heir to he attributes to his having during many years studied "the art of breathing." His attention was first attracted to the subject by symptoms experienced in hill climbing at Simla. He attributed these to the fact that he was breathing rarefied air. In order that his system might obtain the same amount of oxygen from this air that it had obtained from the denser air of the plains, the circulation was increased by the automatic action of the heart. If this theory were correct the remedy for his painful symptoms would be to take in more oxygen by exerting the will, and instead of breathing automatically, to breathe at twice the usual rate, taking also very long breaths. This remedy for the unpleasant effects of breathing rarefied air was successful with him not only at Simla, but again during a mountain ascent in Thibet. The benefits of rapid breathing first experienced in high altitudes by General Drayson, he has since, he says, experienced in the ordinary atmosphere. His cure for sleeplessness, or heard pains, his substitute sometimes for exercise, in fact his panacea for human ailments, is to increase the supply of oxygen to the blood by increasing his rate of breathing, of course in pure air.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members of this Society took place on Wednesday last, the 19th instant, Dr. G. A. Maconachie presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—Mr. Richard Whately (Godra), Mr. C. W. Waddington (Rajkote), Lieutenant C. R. M. Hutchinson (Bakloh), Mr. J. F. Snuggs (Hurdah), Mr. W. A. Wallinger (Surat), Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I. (Nepal), Dr. Popat Prabhulal Vaidya (Bombay), Surgeon-Captain Baman Das Basu (Rajkote), Mr. Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gujjar (Baroda), Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee (Bombay), and Mr. G. R. Lowndes (Bombay).

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the Honorary Secretary, then acknowledged the following contributions which had been received since the last meeting:—

CONTRIBUTIONS DURING MARCH.

Contributions.	Description.	Contributor.
A five-horned sheep (alive)	From Arabia	Mr N M Patel
1 Indian monitor (alive)	Varanus bengalensis	Mr P J Tomkins
1 Lynx (alive)	Felis caracal	Capt H Parry
2 Bears (alive)	Metu sus ursinus	do
1 white-handed Gibbon (alive)	Hylobates lar	Mr H P Gallway
1 large Kudur skin	Strepsiceros kudu	Mr C G Dodgson, C S
1 Dik-dik skin	Neotragus sattiaais	do
1 Gazelle skin	Gazella soemmeringu	do
1 Oryx skin	Oryx beisa	do
1 Gazelle skin	Gazella walleri	do
1 Snake	Lycedon aulicus	Mr B W Blood
1 Sheveller	Spatula clypeata	Mr E L Barton
A collection of sea fish	From Colombo	Maj W G Forbes
A collection of 48 birds' skins	From N Cachar	Mr E C Stuart Baker
1 Hedgehog (alive)	Erinacus collaries	Mr P B Foote
A collection of precious stones	......	Mr F Fischer
1 large Ant nest	From Nasik	Mr H M Gibbs
Bones of a dodo	From Roderiguez	H E Ad[illegible] Kennedy
1 Booby	do	[illegible]
2 Panther cubs	Foetal specim[illegible]	[illegible] W F Sinclair, C S
2 red jungle Cock's skins	Gallus ferrugineus	Mr F S Bullock
5 Wild Cat's skins	Felis bengalensis Felis ornata Felis sp (unidentified)	Capt Thornhill
1 Shiel drake	Tadorna cornuta	Lieut G Farquharson, R E
Various botanical specimens	From Goa	Mr C de Figueiredo
1 Snake	Simotes russellu	Mr A Francke
1 Cobra	Naga tripudians	Mr E A Cooke
1 Hornbill's nest	Ocyceros birostris	Col W Scott
1 Vampire Bat	Megaderma lyra	Mr W B Smith
1 Snake	Silybura brevis	Mr H S Ferguson, of Travancore
1 do	Silybura maculata	do
1 do	Platyplectrurus sanguineus	do
1 do	Lycedon travancoricus	do
1 do	Lycedon aulicus	do
4 do	Oligodon sutgriseus	do
4 do	Celuber helena	do
4 do	Dendrephis pictus	do
4 do	Trop beddomii	do
3 do	Trop stolatus	do
1 do	Trop plumbicolor	do
4 do	Dipsas Ceylonensis	do
4 do	Dryophis mycterizans	do
4 do	Trim ana mallensis	do
2 do	Trim macrolepis	do
1 Tiger cub	Foetal specimen	Mr W A Wallinger
Geological specimens	From Australia	Capt Mortleman
1 Indian oriole (alive)	Oriolus kundoo	Mr Douglas Bennett
1 Snake (alive)	Trop plumbicolor	Dr A R Stewart
1 grey Hornbill	Ocyceros birostris	Maj Fenton
1 Cobra	Naga tripudians	Dr K R Kirtikar

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS.—From Mr. H. F. Hatch, Col C. E. Hussey, Mr C. Hudson, Mr. John Griffiths, and Mr. H. E. M. James, C. S.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

The Bombay Materia Medica (Khory), from Dr. M. D. Gama.

The Oriental Sporting Magazine from 1858 to 1879, from the Hon. Mr. A. F. Beaufort.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXVI. Part I., in exchange.

Memoires de la Societe Zoologique de France pour 1892, in exchange.

DESIDERATA.

The Honorary Secretary stated that he was anxious to obtain sketches or photographs of typical specimens of the different breeds of Indians dogs, such as the Wanjary Hounds (Brinjaris), Thilari Hounds, Luts, Poligars, &c., for reproduction in the Journal, and he hoped that members up-country would assist the Society in this respect. He further stated that a series of coloured plates would appear in the Journal illustrative of the Indigenous Orchids of Western India. Good specimens in flower were wanted, and should be sent by post packed in cotton wool (up to 1st June), to Mrs. Griffiths, Matheran, who had kindly offered to make the sketches.

PAPERS.

The following papers, which will appear in the Journal, were then read, and a vote of thanks was passed to the contributors:—1. The Fauna and Flora of the Kachin Hills, by Capt. G. H. H. Couchman; (2) The Poisonous Plants of Bombay, Part IV., by Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar; (3) Miscellaneous Notes:—(*a*) A Bold Panther, by Captain P. L. Cox: (*b*) Measurement of Sambur Horns, by Col. Kenneth Mackenzie; (*c*) Ducks, by C. D. Lester; (*d*) The Giant Betel-nut Palm, by C. Hudson; (*e*) The Habits of the Copper-Smith Barbet, by W. F. Sinclair, C. S.; (*f*) The Breeding Season of the Sarus Crane, by H. Bulkley; (*g*) A Butterfly attracted by Tobacco Smoke, by R. G. Oxenham.

THE LATE MR. SORABJEE BENGALLEE.

AT a special general meeting of the members of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali," held recently at the Novelty Theatre, at which Mr. K. R. Cama presided (before the commencement of the sixth public lecture of the season delivered under the auspices of the Society that evening by Mr. Bhedwar), a Resolution recording the Mandali's profound regret for the sad death of its esteemed vice-president, the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, C.I.E., was unanimously passed. The president, in addressing the meeting, observed that so much had then already been said in the newspapers in praise of the good work done by their esteemed townsman, the late Mr. Sorabjee Bengallee, that he would not take up the time of the meeting by going over the same ground. The deceased said he had been vice-president of the Mandali for the last twenty years, and it was therefore the duty of the Mandali to record in its duftur its extreme regret for the sad loss of so valuable an office-bearer. The late departed worthy was a firm and stedfast friend of education, and had done his best to promote its cause in general and to encourage its advancement amongst the Parsee community in particular. He readily extended his helping hand to those who sought his aid in any good cause. He readily gave the benefit of his sound advice to those who consulted him. Many a family dispute was referred to him for settlement and his decision gave satisfaction to all concerned. He was far from hunting after honours. On the other hand, honours went in search of him and were actually thrust upon him. During the regime of Sir Philip Wodehouse he was offered a seat on the Legislative Council, which honour he declined with thanks. Government then requested him to reconsider his decision. This was, no doubt, a very uncommon occurrence. He was, however, later on prevailed upon to accept membership of the Legislative Council, membership in various Commissions appointed by Government, the Shrievalty of Bombay, and the honour of Companion of the Indian Empire. In conclusion, Mr. Cama said he was sure that the resolution, which was about to be submitted to the meeting, would be carried with due solemnity.

Mr. Kaikhoshru N. Kabrajee then moved the following resolution:—"That the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali do record in its duftur its deep regret for the heavy loss it has sustained in the lamentable death of the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, C.I.E., who had taken a prominent part in reviving the Mandali, and had, from time to time, by pecuniary help and his still more valuable advice, encouraged the useful work of the Society of which he held the office of vice-president till the day of his death, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his family with a letter of condolence."

In proposing it, Mr. Kabrajee said that the passing of such a Resolution would not add to the fragrance of his virtues which the deceased had left behind him, nor console the family of the deceased but the foremost part the deceased had taken in contributing to the success of the Mandali made it obligatory on it to record such a Resolution, and the Mandali would be wanting in gratitude if it omitted to perform that duty. The deceased had, by dint of his sympathy, ability, and exertions resuscitated the Society. He had taken the lead in setting on foot for some years after the revival of the Mandali annual funds for payment of honorarium to those who gave lectures under its auspices. He himself was the first contributor to such funds, and then personally took round the hat to others for the purpose. The scheme of enrolling life members of the Mandali also originated with him. The useful work of imparting instruction combined with amusement to the rising generations of the Society, which the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali has been attempting to do, owed its origin to the deceased, who was a staunch advocate not only of public lectures, but also of public dramatic performances. The deceased had a hand in starting the "Victoria Theatrical Company," and the name the company bears was also suggested by him. He was an ardent lover of literature and a liberal patron and strong supporter of literary efforts.

Mr. Darasha R. Chichgar, in seconding the resolution, said that there was hardly any Society in Bombay that had not passed a resolution anent the death of the deceased. The late Mr. Bengallee helped many a poor student with school-fees and books. He did his best to promote alike physical and mental education. The game of cricket had also received encouragement at his hands. He had left no stone unturned to raise the status of his community. His last act of filial duty towards his aged mother was the request he had made a few days before his death to the committee of the Parsee Girls' School Association, to remove his own portrait from, and to substitute in its stead in, the premises of the "Bai Bhikhaijee Bengallee Parsee Girls' School," which the deceased had erected at a cost of about Rs. 70,000, the bust of his mother.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

EXTRAORDINARY DIVORCE SUIT.

AN extraordinary case, McKerrow vs. McKerrow, Corbett-Singleton, Gray, Shepherd, and McEvoy is now before Sir Francis Jeune in the Divorce Court. Mrs. Rachel McKerrow, the petitioner, who sued for divorce against her husband, conducted her case in person. Mr. Bankes appeared for the respondent, Mr. McKerrow. The interveners were four ladies, with whom Mrs. McKerrow alleged that her husband had committed adultery. Mr. Crum, Q.C., and Mr. Law appeared for the intervener, Mrs. Corbett-Singleton; Mr. Lockwood Q.C., Mr. Gill, and Mr. Priestly appeared for Mrs. Gray; Mr. Murphy, Q.C., and Mr. Coward for Miss Shepherd and Mr. Finlay, Q.C., and Mr. Dean for Mrs. McEvoy.

THE PETITIONER'S STATEMENT.

In opening her case, Mrs. McKerrow asked that all witnesses might leave the court, and come in when they were called upon. The lady then proceeded to say that before commencing her case she thought it her duty to say, that she appeared in person not through any want of respect for the court or the Bar. Her reason for appearing without counsel was that her husband had been adjudged bankrupt and had between January and August squandered £3,000, which was hers by marriage settlement. At present his available assets amounted to £2 10s., and she did not feel justified in spending money in engaging counsel. She was Mrs. Rachel McKerrow, the daughter of Mrs. Lautinga, and she lived at Barkston-gardens, West Kensington. The respondent belonged to Glasgow, and had been an iron merchant in the City of London. The interveners were Miss Beryl Gertrude Lechmere, she heard, of Brunswick-terrace, Brighton; Mrs. Corbett-Singleton, of Sydenham; Laura Gray (formerly Weldon), wife of a captain in the Royal Horse Artillery; and Mary Ann McEvoy. Miss Shepherd lived with her mother at 26, Brunswick-terrace, Brighton. Mr. McKerrow spoke to her one evening in the Pavilion Gardens, Brighton, without an introduction, and introduced her to the petitioner, saying that her brother had been the means of their becoming acquainted, and she paid attentions to the respondent which ripened into ardent affection. Mrs. McKerrow said she believed the defence was that the respondent was incapable of committing adultery in consequence of his having been in an accident on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway on May 1, 1891; but this was not the case. She was engaged to him in January, 1887, and in April of the same year they were married. The respondent described himself as a bachelor in the marriage certificate, but she subsequently found out that he was a divorced man. At the time of the marriage Mrs. McKerrow said her husband was not in a fit state to marry. He was most extravagant, and had squandered the £4,960 which he got from the railway company on account of his injuries.

His Lordship advised Mrs. McKerrow to give an outline of the case she was to call evidence upon.

Mrs. McKerrow then proceeded to read lettres from Miss Shepherd to herself. In a letter from the petitioner to Miss Shepherd she said she would take no further steps to prevent any further intercourse with her husband.

His Lordship; But I should very much like to know what you are going to prove.

Mrs. McKerrow: I objected to this intimacy between my husband and Miss Shepherd.

Mrs. McKerrow then proceeded to read a letter from Mr. McKerrow to Miss Shepherd, which was intercepted and never reached the lady, and which after describing his journey from Brighton to London, said: "My darling, I feel frightfully dull and miserable," and concluded by calling Miss Shepherd "my pet." A letter from Miss Shepherd to Mr. McKerrow concluded with "Good night, darling," and said she was longing for to-morrow when she hoped to see him. In a letter from Mr. McKerrow to Miss Shepherd the writer mentioned that his wife was saying she would leave him, and added:—"My future life has been carefully thought over, and you are largely in it."

His Lordship: What do you intend to prove as regards their meeting?

Mrs. McKerrow: Well, whenever the respondent was Miss Shepherd was—in Brighton, London, at Goodwood, and other places. When Mr. McKerrow was staying at the Grosvenor Hotel and the Hotel Metropole, Miss Shepherd was also staying there. When he was in a box at the Lyric Theatre, Miss Shepherd was also there. When Mr. McKerrow got his money from the railway he did not pay his creditors or repay the money his wife had lent him. He bought horses and a carriage and drove about with Miss Shepherd, who inspected the horses and carriages that he bought. Mr. McKerrow and Miss Shepherd were also photographed together. As to Mrs. Singleton, the acquaintance was made with her at the time of the intimacy with Miss Shepherd. She was Mrs. Ellen Jane Corbett-Singleton, of Sidmouth. The lady was enamoured of Mr. McKerrow's personal appearance, as he was very good-looking. She would prove that Mrs. Singleton was in his bed-room for more than an hour.

His Lordship called attention to the fact that in the correspondence there was a letter by Mrs. McKerrow to Mrss. Singleton saying the writer believed her husband to be insane.

Mr. Bankes said it was because she wanted him put in a lunatic asylum that her husband left her.

As to Mrs. Laura Gray, wife of Lieutenant Philip Gray, of the Royal Horse Artillery, the petitioner said that she made her acquaintance in 1890, before the time of her husband's accident, when Mrs. Gray was Mrs. Weldon and living at 2, Gloucester-mansions, South Kensington. There was only one letter, and as it had been torn up there were only a few scraps left. As to Mrs. McEvoy, there was one letter and an envelope which were not produced. Mrs. McEvoy had been in the respondent's bed-room at the Hotel Metropole.

Mrs. McKerrow then called her brother as her first witness.

EVIDENCE OF THE PETITIONER'S BROTHER.

William Lautinga said his sister and her husband were living at Cromwell-road, South Kensington. In the early part of 1890, he heard a squabble between Mr. McKerrow and the petitioner in their bed-room. The respondent swore and said it was a lie. The petitioner was crying, and said she knew it was true. Mr. McKerrow threw a brush at his wife. The witness went into the room, and the respondent said he would wring his neck for showing his letters. The respondent went out and did not return that night. At Christmas, 1891, the witness was staying at Brighton, in Adelide-crescent. He saw the respondent almost daily at that time. The respondent was always with a lady whose name he did not at the time know, but whom he now knew to be Miss Shepherd. The witness was about three weeks at Brighton then, and every time he saw the respondent he was with Miss Shepherd. He next saw them in April, 1892, at St. James's Restaurant, in Piccadilly, about twelve o'clock at night. He subsequently saw them go to a stable near Buckingham Palace-road and afterwards saw them at the Grosvenor Hotel. The petitioner afterwards joined the witness at the Grosvenor Hotel that night. There they saw Mr. Ord, who was Mr. McKerrow's clerk. The witness went upstairs to speak to the respondent, and saw him come out of a room. He afterwards saw Miss Shepherd and Mr. Ord coming upstairs hand in hand. The respondent subsequently came downstairs with Mr. Ord, and rushed at the witness, and struck him with his stick. The hall porter interfered, and the respondent left the hotel with Mr. Ord. They went away in a hansom, and the witness followed in another. They drove round London for about an hour.

Cross-examined for Mr. McKerrow: The cruelty at Kensington of which he spoke occurred at Mrs. Lautinga's boarding-house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Murphy: He was a gentleman, studying for the Bar. He received an allowance. He did ascertain that Mrs. Shepherd was staying in the hotel at Brighton with her daughter. He did not know that Mrs. Shepherd was very ill, and that his sister forced her way into the sick woman's room and insulted her.

Mrs. McKerrow then give evidence on oath as to the particulars of cruelty in her petition. She detailed occasions when her husband threw things at her, and when he left her alone when she was ill.

Mrs. Sarah Ann Barrow, of 9, Waterloo-street, Brighton, said she let out rooms to lodgers. Miss Shepherd came and inquired for rooms in October, 1891, for gentlemen. The rooms were taken, and Mr. Ord was the first to arrive; Mr. McKerrow followed. They remained till the first Monday in March. Mr. McKerrow was a great invalid, and witness had not seen him walk out at all till February, and then he used two sticks. A great many visitors came to see him, and they played and sang. Mr. Ord scarcely ever left him. Witness had never seen the slightest improper familiarity between Mr. McKerrow and Miss Beryl Shepherd. In November, 1892, a maid came, and was followed by Mrs. McKerrow, who took the rooms for a time. She passed under the name of Mrs. Ray, and asked witness about her previous lodgers. She asked if she had seen anything wrong between Mr. McKerrow and Miss Shepherd, and witness said she had not.

Cross-examined by Mrs. McKerrow: Witness had signed a statement as to Mr. McKerrow's movements in her house. It was in Mrs. McKerrow's handwriting, the signature only being written by the witness. This statement said that when Miss Shepherd took the rooms she said she was taking them for a relative. When Mr. McKerrow came to the rooms Miss Shepherd used to see him a good deal. Mr. Ord after the first few weeks came only from Saturdays to Mondays. Witness also said in the statement she understood Mr. McKerrow was a single gentleman, otherwise she would have spoken seriously about his carryings on with Miss Beryl Shepherd. Witness now said she did not remember everything that was in the statement, but had no doubt that she read it over carefully before she signed it.

Miss Maggie Lechmere Shepherd, sister of Miss Beryl Shep[illegible], said she became acquainted with Mr. McKerrow [illegible]ighton in the summer of 1891. Mr. McKerrow after[illegible]s introduced Mrs. McKerrow to her sister, Miss Beryl Shepherd, at a promenade concert in the Pavilion Gardens. Mr. McKerrow had invited her and her sister to the Metropole at Brighton where she and her husband were then living. Witness saw Mrs. Barrow about the taking of the rooms in Waterloo-street, but she never told the landlady that Mrs. McKerrow was a relative; nor did her sister say so in her presence. Witness and her sister went to see Mr. McKerrow at Waterloo-street constantly, and they also took lady-friends. They used to play the piano and sing. Mr. McKerrow was then very ill, and used to lie in an invalid chair. When Mr. McKerrow got better he used often to go to witness' mother's house, and sit with her. Mrs. Shepherd liked Mr. McKerrow and knew that witness and her sister went to see Mr. McKerrow. With her mother's consent she joined her sister, and went to a matinee at the Lyric Theatre with Mr. McKerrow and Mr. Ord. They returned to Brighton the same night. In March, 1892, Mr. McKerrow and Mr. Ord moved into a house in Selbourne-road, and witness and her sister and friends used to visit them there very frequently.

Cross-examined by Mrs. McKerrow: Witness said she gathered after a time that Mrs. McKerrow objected to the friendship between Miss Shepherd and Mr. McKerrow, but still they remained friends. Witness knew that her mother had asked Miss Beryl Shepherd not to write to Mr. McKerrow, and believed that Miss Beryl said she thought she was old enough to choose her own friends. Her sister used afterwards to get letters through the post office from Mr. McKerrow. She believed her sister's letters began, "My dear Bob," and ended, "Your friend, Beryl;" and Mr. McKerrow's letters began, "My dear Beryl," and ended, "Your friend, Bob." She knew Mrs. McKerrow had a letter from Miss Beryl Shepherd to Mr. McKerrow, commencing, "My dearest Bob," and ending, "Your loving little Beryl." She had seen that letter.

Re-examined by Mr. Coward: When Mrs. Shepherd objected to her sister corresponding with Mr. McKerrow that was before she knew him, and after Mrs. McKerrow had called. After Mrs. Shepherd knew Mr. McKerrow she raised no objection.

Mr. John Ord, 15, Herbert-road, Wimbledon, said he had known Mr. McKerrow for many years. In November, 1891, he went down and lived with Mr. McKerrow at Waterloo-street, Brighton. He did not come up to London to business during that period. Mr. McKerrow was very ill at the time and the doctor's orders were that he should receive as much company as he could to cheer him up. He had not seen the slightest impropriety between Mr. McKerrow and Miss Shepherd.

Mr. Frederick Carter Janorin said he had known Miss Beryl Shepherd and her family for about ten years, and had visited Mrs. Shepherd and met Mr. McKerrow. Mr. McKerrow and the Misses Shepherd all called each other by their christian names.

This closed Miss Shepherd's case, and on the suggestion of his Lordship, Mr. Coward deferred his client's case till the other evidence was heard.

MR. MCKERROW'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Bankes then called the respondent, Mr. McKerrow. He said his name was Robert Craig McKerrow, and he married the petitioner in 1887. He had been married previously when he was about twenty-one years of age. He discovered that his first wife had been previously married and he obtained a decree of nullity. He told his second wife, the present Mrs. McKerrow, of the fact. There was no truth in the allegation that he had misconducted himself with a person unknown in his office in the city, as spoken to by the witness Boise. He met with the railway accident in May, 1891. The books of his business were properly kept, and were audited by a chartered accountant. After his accident he was examined by several doctors, including Dr. Allan, Dr. William Rose, Dr. Ferrier, and Dr. Victor Horsley. The witness answered all the doctors' questions truthfully, and did not attempt to conceal anything from them. He left them to form their own opinion, and the company settled the case without any pressure.

Mr. Bankes said he did not suppose he need examine his client as to the interveners who had been dismissed.

His Lordship said that would not be necessary, but a general question might be put.

Mr. Bankes then asked: Is it true that you have ever been guilty of impropriety with Mrs. McEvoy, Mrs. Corbett-Singleton, or Mrs. Gray?—Most emphatically not.

The witness went on to describe his making acquaintance with Miss Beryl Shepherd and Miss Madge Shepherd. He introduced Miss Shepherd to his wife and the members of her family at the Metropole, where they were then staying.

Did any impropriety occur between you and Miss Beryl Shepherd at the Metropole?—Certainly not.

The witness said he left the Metropole on August 27, and came up to London. He then went to Barkston Hall, the residence of his mother-in-law. He was there gradually separated from the other members of the family, and ultimately his man-servant told him that on a certain night he was to be taken to a mad house. The witness believed that that would happen to him, and one afternoon, when his valet was pulling him in his chair in Kensington Gardens, he sent him to a friend of his in the city and told him to bring him back at once. This friend came and stayed with him all night, and the witness left Barkston Hall next morning, and had never since lived with his wife.

The further hearing was adjourned until after Easter.

THE SUCCESS OF LABOR.

AT the present time great changes are coming about in the social status of mankind. A man is not now-a-days considered a god because his father was a clever usurer or merchant. It is becoming a recognised fact that all men are equal—as men—and have each the right to enjoy life's blessings to an equal degree. In the past it has always been the aim of the rich to grind down the poor, and as the latter had but one alternative—starvation,—they were compelled to be thankful for what they could get. But now education is opening men's eyes to the fact that mankind could enjoy much more pleasure and comfort if such large shares of the world's wealth were not annexed by the few. The day of a great industrial revolution is at hand, and a brighter and better future is in store for us both socially and financially, and whilst paying attention to these great interests it is also essential to take particular care of our physical well-being. An all-seeing providence has so constituted the human frame that the brain is immediately informed of any organic derangement; a simple headache is a sign that the liver is deranged, or that the nervous system is weakened, which, if neglected, continues to decline; the nervous issues waste away and completely collapse and a fatal termination frequently results. Miss F. White, Auckland, writes:—I am thankful that Clements' Tonic has been brought under my notice, and that it has been the means of restoring me to robust health. I never remember a day's sickness till I was about fifteen years of age; then I somehow commenced to lose my appetite: my head ached, I was nervous, weak, pale, and languid. My parents were concerned about me, and consulted medical men one after another, who treated me for kidney disease and general debility. I only received very temporary benefit from the use of their remedies and all the time I was getting weaker and weaker. One of my friends in Sydney, knowing how ill I was, sent me couple of bottles of Clements' Tonic. I had no belief in it, but thought it could do no harm. And as a drowning man catches at a straw, I was prepared to adopt any means towards a recovery, and I am glad that I did get Clements' Tonic. I took sixteen large bottles, which is a pretty long course, but that does not matter. I would willingly have taken sixty, for it has cured me and I am now quite well, and as strong as ever I was in my life, and you are at liberty to publish the fact.

CALENDAR.—APRIL 1893.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter April ....23rd, 10h. 17·4m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise.		Sun-set.		High Water.		Low Water.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 22	Bombay Sailing Association's Race, Apollo Bunder. Departure of English Mail per s. s. Carthage. *English Mail expected per s. s. Siam.	5	38	6	19	3 4	5m 26a	9 10	5m 50a
Sun. 23	3rd Sunday after Easter	5	38	6	19	4 5	13m 48a	10 —	14m
Mon. 21	Meeting of Parsee Justices of the Peace "Mazagon Castle," 5-30 p.m.	5	37	6	19	5 7	45m 12a	0 11	43m 51m
Tues. 25	Election by Justices of a Councillor, Municipal Hall, 4 p.m.	5	36	6	20	7 8	22m 19a	1 1	50m 22a
Wed. 26	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Madras United S. and W Co., 3, Tamarind Line, 4 p.m. Case against Mr. Hemming, Girgaum Police, 3 p.m. Parsee Anti-Dowery Association Meeting, F. C. Institute 5 p.m. Bombay Saw Mills Co., Meeting of Debenture-holders, 3-30 p.m. Anthropological Society, Ordinary Meeting.	5	35	6	20	8 9	44m 10a	2 2	40m 23a
Thur. 27	Alcock Ashdown and Co., 5 p.m.	5	35	6	20	9 9	38m 49a	3 3	16m 20a
Fri. 28	....	5	34	6	21	10 10	21m 20a	3 3	48m 58a

* Left Aden on Monday, at 7 a.m.

IN view of the expected journey of the Emperor and Empress of Russia to the Crimea, special instructions, an Odessa correspondent says, are as usual issued to the railway authorities. Among other things, it is commanded that all extra traffic over any given section shall be suspended for twelve hours previous to the passing of the Imperial train. Where the section is of a single line none of the ordinary trains are allowed on the intermediate station sidings, and must therefore remain at the termini of the single way until the Imperial train passes. If any section of the telegraph be interru[illegible]ed all traffic is to be suspended for six hou[illegible] passage of the pilot and Imperial t[illegible]tions with respect to the mi[illegible] route are not made publi[illegible] tending from the cap[illegible] about 100,000 tr[illegible] is to i[illegible] im[illegible] has [illegible] the Foreign O[illegible]92 about eight hundr[illegible]own for presents given to E[illegible] during the Emperor's stay in Eng[illegible]and five hundred pounds as extra expenses allowed to Count Hatzfeld for the same purpose. The Government explains that the Emperor's visit to England was of an official and not of a private character; that this notwithstanding, the presents given to English Court officials were paid from the Emperor's private purse, and only those presents—of course, not in money—which were given for political reasons to officials of the British Foreign Office, and to officials of the city and the police, and to persons known for their charity, were put into the estimates of the German Foreign Office. As Englishmen could not receive orders and titles, presents were the only way of recognition. According to the statement of the Foreign Office, this is always the custom; and cases are quoted. The snuff-box, set with diamonds, which M. de Giers received at the meeting of the three Emperors at Skiernevicz was put in the Foreign Office estimates. So was that given to General Cialdini in 1879 and the present given to Mr. Beauclerk, one of the British representatives at the Samoa Conference in Berlin.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

THE word, writes the *Queen*, is phantasmagoric—the thing a dissolving view—the whole moral worth and practical application being purely relative and as changeful as a chameleon's skin. What is extravagant in one is allowable in another and would be mean in a third, according to the relation lying between means and outlay—position and appearance. A poor clerk's thirty wife may justly haggle with the butcher over that odd farthing a pound; but a millionarie's lady must not inquire too closely into the profits gained on that gorgeous length of embroidered silk, worked by hand for the Court train which her grand dressmaker has designed. Midway, the ordinary gentlewoman with a thousand a year, all told, must neither haggle with the butcher nor expostulate with the dressmaker; and a sheep's head for a Sunday dinner, like a hand-embroidered Court train, is righteously denied her.

Outlay, commensurate with income, cannot be extravagant. If the millionaire's lady pays some hundreds for a length of silk, the money represents food, warmth, clothing, and wages to many. It is not the dressmaker who takes it all. Grant that her profits are large, as they are sure to be, these again represent, in a second and subsidiary circle, the employment of labour and consequent well-being of workers. People of limited incomes may object to contribute towards the carriages and horses, the menservants and banquets of the superior tradesfolk; and they are in their right to do so. But the rich, who can rightfully afford the extra cost for extra value in cut and material, are also in their right, and the old maxim of "Live and let live" has its confirmation in these percentages. The question is one solely and wholly as to the customer's means, and what she can afford without damage to other obligations. When these obligations are damaged, then indeed is it extravagance to be recognised and reprehended. If you spend twenty pounds on a gown, my dear impecunious madam, and put your household on short commons for weeks after as the consequence, or do not pay your necessary bills because you have diverted the housekeeping money to this unnecessary purpose, or find that you cannot pay for your dress at all, then are you extravagant? Criminally and reprehensibly so. But if that twenty pounds comes easily out of your margin and without prejudice to your other obligations, then are you perfectly justified in spending that, and as much more to the back of it, as you can honestly afford? Between five hundred for a regal robe and seven shillings for a remnant at the sales, we go through the whole scale of extravagance or lawful expenditure, according to the person, the status, the income, and the obligations.

The circulation of money is always a boon, and the worst citizen is the miser who hoards his wealth in specie, and neither spends nor invests. In saying he is the worst citizen, of course, we except those criminal and fraudulent speculators, bankrupts and the like, who ruin all around them as the Lamb of the Steppes eats up all the herbage within its radius—those who break hearts and wreck homes by the thousand that they may have their evil fling and enjoy their ghastly pleasures on the edge of a volcano and over the graves of their victims. Worse than the miser dying of starvation in a hovel, while money is hoarded in rags, thrust into chinks and hidden behind loose boards, is this fraudulent speculator and unclean bankrupt, whose money is wet with tears and red with blood, and who is a more cruel murderer than many a man who has slain his foe, and been hanged for the deed.

In discussing this question of extravagance, people have constantly confounded the moral aspect with the economic; and in the employment of means for the most part have advocated charity rather than payment for work. "Look," they say, "at the crowds of starving poor in London and all large cities. How much better it would be to give them bread rather than to spend two or three hundred, or perhaps a thousand pounds, on the flowers for a grand ball or sumptuous dinner, which your milionaire gives to a few grandees." So on the mere surface of things it would seem to be. So on the one sole plane of moral and emotional feeling it certainly would be. But in practice, that thousand pounds spent in flowers is of more value than if distributed in the shape of eleemosynary loaves and legs of mutton. It helps the grand centres of the floral industry to thrive; and that means it helps to employ many men as day-labourers, to buy from the farmers, to aid the railway companies, to be of use to carpenters and coal-owners—therefore, to the miners; to be of use, too, to glaziers, potters, plumbers, carters—what not. That thousand pounds represents food and raiment to hundred; and the private income made by the profits is again redistributed by the owner of the nurserygarden. Hence, that which looked like wanton extravagance at which the pious and ascetic hold up their hands, is in point of fact so much assistance to the general prosperity of the community. So, too, of the guests who come to this function. Their dress their equipages, their servants, all come in as causes for the circulation of money, for the employment of labour, and for the consequent well-being of the working classes, who are the greatest participants and the most largely benefited. But again we say, going back to the former limitation insisted on, this expenditure must be in just proportion to the income of the spender. It must not overlap more necessary expenses. It must not drain the family exchequer so that the rightful bills cannot be paid. It must be the employment of a floating, loose and available margin, and must not cut into the essential substance. If it does so cut into it, then is it extravagance and shameful.

No limit can be placed on the price you may rightfully pay for anything whatsoever, if such price is honestly paid and candidly understood, and is not a "plant" or so much disguised robbery. Things which rank as superfluities, and which are superfluities to the groundwork of necessaries, are not to be ranked as extravagancies if commensurate with the income. Jewellery, pictures, statues, ornaments of all kinds, from house decorations to diamond necklaces, and that hand-embroided Court train aforesaid—all are legitimate to a purchaser who can afford them; and all are so many centres of distribution by which money circulates to the advantage of the community.

To be sure, there is also the law of harmony to be considered, and the sense of fitness and correspondence. A necklace and a ragged petticoat—a silk quilt for show and "perforated" sheets beneath—"drapery" in the drawing-room and walls black with soot and dirt in the kitchen—two or three grand dinners in the season, and ill-cooked mutton with liver and bacon for the rest of the time—if you like, all this is horrible extravagance, and to be cut down to the roots if possible. And this is due to the evil spirit of emulation caused by example—the creation of which evil spirit is indeed the greatest harm done by costly expenditure. What ten thousand a year can quite well afford, and is entirely justified in affording, two thousand a year cannot. What is lawful to two thousand a year is a sin in five hundred; and where the larger income is in no wise strained, the lesser snaps and comes into bankruptcy. This is the only valid argument against expenditure, outside that other which lies deeper and is even graver—the enervation of a nation by too soft and luxurious a manner of life, the sloth that follows too great an indulgence of the senses. This, however, is scarcely the corollary of extravagance in the form in which we have been considering it. And as for the evil done to the lesser by the expenditure of the greater, if we plane down all life to the measure of the weakest we shall cease to be a nation at all, and shall become a set of *faineants*—of dwarfs and dolls. Because my foolish sister cannot afford velvet, must I forego it for perpetual serge? Because my weak-willed brother sees snakes, must I, who never took a drop too much since I was a man at all, be confined to water which disagrees with me rather than have my glass of beer, which does not? This levelling down to weakness, for fear of example—this endeavour of the ox to shrink to the dimensions of the frog, that so the frog may not burst himself by swelling—is bad economy and bad morality; and as such we may abandon the theme.

Much has been said and written of late concerning the sin of extravagance in dress. But less spent in dress would mean ruin to many thousands of honest men and women, and starvation in homes now sufficiently supplied by the proceeds of lawful labour. A "bad season" in London, when drawing rooms are few and society stagnates, brings poverty and distress to the working classes far beyond the reach of soup kitchens and weekly penny dinners to remedy. Every kind of trade suffers, down to poor cabby on the rank; and when trade suffers operatives starve. There may be certain moral advantages in a bad season, for, indeed it is an exceptionally ill-wind if it blows no good anyhow to anyone. The girls may learn to be more contented at home, and may perchance find that the whole happiness of life does not consist in social gaiety, but that in the home circle are certain pleasures which perhaps are more lasting if less exciting than those which come from without. The family funds of those who live up to the hilt may recover the strain put on them for so many years; and paterfamilias may amass quite a nice little balance at his much-enduring banker's which puts him in heart as well as funds. The eligible young man, whom a more rapid rate of living would have kept in the outer circle according to the law which governs centrifugal force, now gravitates to the centre, and by the action of retarded motion falls into the net spread for him in that centre. These and other cognate advantages there [illegible] a dull season; but the peo[illegible]ated homes, and where the [illegible]mmunity loses. So that [illegible] cost of a period of [illegible]ly of metropolitan absti[illegible]es to the side of expendi[illegible]gance according to in[illegible] point. In an artificial [illegible] we must have artificial [illegible]sically unnecessary but [illegible]ts. The whole worth of [illegible]e word—proportion. To [illegible]eful extravagance; and [illegible] consequence are crimes [illegible] which our means large expenditure is wise and good; and the employment of labour, even in artifical grooves, is better than charity given for no return in work. Buy rather than give; and for expenditure demand an equivalent in industry and exertion.

WHAT fruits the Jew-baiting has ripened into in Germany may be seen, says a Berlin correspondent, from the following incident which occurred, the other day, at Posen, a town with a large Jewish population. A workman, named Max Przychalla, a Christian, living in the town, was taking the little three-year-old son of some relations to his house. As the child started to cry bitterly he took it in his arms and tried to comfort it. His hurrying through the street, and his somewhat Jewish appearance, must have awakened the suspicion of pedestrians. Like wild-fire the report spread in the street that the child was being kidnapped to be slaughtered by the Jews for ritual purposes, Passover being near. In a moment hundreds of persons had collected, surrounded the man, and tried to drag the child from him. He was knocked down, and would barely have escaped with his life if the police had not interfered and protected him from the rage of the mob. It was only after a policeman, who knew the man, had explained how matters stood, that order was restored. Przychalla sustained, however, such injuries that he had to be taken to the hospital.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE LADY BACHELOR.

IN her daily life the sublime independence of h spirit is always on view, says a writer on the lad bachelor in the "Princess." She is a working woman, of course, though she is too busy to darn her own stocking! Perhaps she teaches; perhaps she typewrites; possibly she is a lady clerk, or a secretary. She goes to business very regularly, and with commendadle punctuality. How dramatically she plays the man with railway servants, omnibus conductors, cab-drivers. Over-acting is her one defect on these occasions. The real thing is rather like, only less so. Watch her at midday she enters her favourite restaurant. The cro[illegible] is chiefly of one gender and that not her own. She walks in, however, unconcernedly enough, sometimes with a pronounced manner (I had nearly said swagger), and orders what she wants in a cool, self-possessed voice. She is not one of those foolish virgins who have earned Mrs. Fawcett's condemnation for lunching off roll and butter and tea. She generally has either a chop or a steak. So the lady bachelor, like one Anna Christian of a very different fame, goes on her way, and "snuffs up the wind at her pleasure." She enjoys life, or, at any rate, she frequently assures you that she does. It is an open question whether she gives as much pleasure back to the world as she takes from it. There is a taint of selfishness somewhere. Her fault is tracealbe not so much to want of heart as to a sheer inability to appreciate her own insignificance. She is merely self-centred, that is all.

HOW TO MAKE EAU DE COLOGNE.

Ladies no longer occupy themselves in their still-rooms, but some may like to try and mix their own perfumes, and for their benefit we will give, says the "Princess," a recipe for a cologne that is redolent of the spicy beauties of the old-fashioned flower border. The ingredients can be bought from any good chemist, and the mixture is sure to be a labour of love. Into a quart of best spirits of wine put ten drops of oil of cassia, ½dr. of oil of rosemary, and 3dr. each of the oil of lavender, lemon, and bergamot. Shake well, and let the bottle stand for several days before the gradual and cautious addition of 2oz. of rose-water; shake thoroughly, and let it stand for a week. If the mixture is not clear by that time, put a little cotton wool in the mouth of a clean funnel, and strain the scent through it. Rather more than a quart of home-made eau de cologne will fill a good many bottles at a cheaper rate than it can be bought. Orange-flower-water may be substituted for the rose-water with good effect.

METHOD AND REGULARITY IN THE HOME.

There is nothing that can lighten labour, writes Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher in the "Godey's Magazine," like method and regularity in performing it. It is a great help toward making the work for each day move on easily, with few mistakes or jars, to secure a few moments every evening before retiring, to think over and arrange the work of the morrow. Bring to your mind just what ought to be, and must be done, and fix the mode and time for doing it distinctly, and then retire and sleep the sleep of—the wise woman. While dressing the next morning review your plan, that all through the day it may be like a man spread out before your eyes. Of course, many things may occur that no foresight can provide for—sickness, unexpected company, or other interruptions past your control; but nothing that would be likely to entirely derange a well-digested plan for every day's duties. Let any young housekeeper resolutely try for a few weeks, perhaps months, this mode of working, and labour will become so nearly second nature that duties, which at first were looked upon as heavy burdens, too grievous to be borne, will be performed almost instinctively, or even with pleasure.

THE CARE OF THE TEETH.

Every person, says a writer in the "Ladies' Review," should brush the teeth at least twice daily, and, if possible, the mouth should be thoroughly well rinsed out after every meal. Most people make a great mistake in the manner of brushing the teeth—they use too much muscle and too little skill. The top row of teeth should be brushed in a downward and the lower row in an upward direction. By this arrangement the interstices and spaces between the teeth are cleaned, and the surfaces are not subjected to too much friction, which is often the case. Powdered charcoal has grave disadvantages as a tooth-powder. The insoluble particles work their way between the teeth and gums, and cause irritation and inflammation around the neck of the teeth. Precipitated chalk is much better, and powdered prepared chalk, though less elegant, is more wholesome, and less likely to do harm to the gums. It is sufficient to use a tooth-powder once daily; on the intermediate occasions the brush may be drawn across a piece of soap, which, being an anti-acid, is positively beneficial in this respect, as well as on account of its cleansing properties. The addition of a few drops of Condy's fluid, or of a few drops of carbolic acid solution, to the water used to wash the teeth is an advantage; but neither of these should be used too often, nor in excess.

WHEN YOU GO A VISITING.

First of all, says the "Home Messenger," you want to learn not to stay too long. There is such a thing, you know, as wearing one's welcome out, and you certainly do not wish to do that. Then, having discovered exactly the hours at which the meals are served, you should be punctual. Then, if it is a house where only one maid is kept, take care of your own bedroom, so that you will give as little trouble as possible. If some little festivity should be got up in your honour, get to work, put your hand to the wheel and give all the help you possibly can both before and after the party. Try and not talk about any subject that is very personal, and which will make anyone uncomfortable; and if your hosts should be rude enough to get into any controversy before you, keep quite quiet, or, what is better, if you possibly can, leave the room, and later on refuse to discuss the matter with anybody. When you go away carry nothing but pleasant recollections with you, and forget every family jar and every family secret that you may have heard. Then, indeed, will you always be a welcome visitor.

A PLAIN WOMAN'S ATTRACTIONS.

When my wife sends me shopping, says a male creature, I always select a plain girl to serve me. You see, she knows her lack of personal attractions, and that she has nothing to depend on but the excellency of her services. Therefore she takes infinite pains with her customers. She pays strict attention to her business. There is nothing surer in the world than that, if you go into a store and select a plain girl to wait on you, you will be well served. The pretty girl, on the other hand, knows that she is pretty. It is usually very apparent that she knows it. She trades upon her prettiness. She uses the time and thought she ought to devote to serving you in trying to make you understand and appreciate that she is pretty. And this principle underlies beauty's conduct in other walks of life. I admire lovely women—most men do—but unless they possess more solid attractions than charms of person, they are soon outrivalled by their plain and tasteful sisters.

A PRESENT FOR A MAN.

A new idea for a present for a man, says a writer in "Woman," is always hailed with delight by his sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts, and such a notion have I discovered in a shirt-case fo travelling which is distinctly useful as well as ornamental. It consists of a bag made in two pieces, each rather longer than a shirt, which are joined by strips or guessets (the width of which, of course, depends on the number of shirts which the bag is intended to hold.) The specimen I came across was of Havana brown silk, embroidered on the deep square flap which covered the opening of the bag with a monster monogram worked in high relief with lighter brown silk and gold thread, the case being edged with thick gold-coloured cord and lined with silk to match, but I think dark red silk, with "Shirts" worked diagonally across the flap in fancy lettering with amber knitting silk, would be still more effective, or the idea might be carried out in one of the pretty Harris linens embroidered with flax threads. The shirt-case I saw was thickly wadded and scented with white lilac, but the padding renders it unnecessarily bulky, and many men vehemently object to their belongings being perfumed.

LADY BURTON.

An interesting character sketch of a very interesting woman appears in the "Ladies Review." Lad Burton is a daughter of the late Mr. Henry Aru dell, who belonged to a very old Roman Catho family. She is a woman greatly interested in the welfare of her own sex, and is a zealous worker for the advancement of women generally. While she is of opinion that this is the age for women to take a more prominent position than they ever have done she none the less believes that woman's first duty is at home and for home. For a woman her life has been curiously full of adventure and strange experiences. Some of her early years she spent in a convent in the country where she herself says, she enjoyed a free and happy life. She went to France to complete her education, and it was while studying there that she made the acquaintance of Richard Burton, a young lieutenant in the Bombay Army, who happened to be home on leave. Some years later, and in spite of considerable opposition from her mother on religious grounds, she became engaged to him, and this engagement lasted for no less than five years; during which time the intrepid officer was away on his famous expedition with Speke, endeavouring to find out the sources of the Nile.

A SILENT LOVER.

Throughout those five years Miss Arundell only heard from him four times. On his return, in spite of the continued opposition of her mother, she was at length married to him, risking her all with the man she loved, and entered upon what has been described as an "ideal life." She was most devoted to her husband. She was proud to be the wife of such a man, and shared his courageous, adventurous disposition, and was a most able support to him in his various Consulate appointments. In speaking of Lady Burton it must of necessity be in conjunction with her husband, for while he lived she may be said to have had no life apart from his. In 1860 they were removed to Damascus, and speaking of the prospect of Eastern life, Lady Burton says:—"The East had always been enchanted ground to me the romance of the Mohammedan life appealed to my gipsy nature, and I was overjoyed at the prospect of seeing things about which I had hitherto only read and dreamed." Women are kept very secluded in the East, and the account of the way in which Lady Burton contrived to accompany her husband is full of romantic excitement and daring adventure. Upon several occasions she travelled with him as his son, and in male attire was thus able to see a great many curious Eastern customs and interiors, which would otherwise have been entirely closed to her, as they are to all women. She rode behind her husband, and at the various halting stations she attended to him and to the horses, and often used to lead the horses, to wat In the East she assumed an inferior position her husband, and before Orientals she would always wait upon him, as they do not regard women as the equals of men.

SOME young men of America are about to start an anti-crinoline club. The rules of the order are very strict. No young man who joins the club will be permitted to escort any lady wearing crinoline to a theatre, concert, euchre, or dancing party, or any public or private entertainment whatever. No member will be permitted to call on any lady who receives her visitors in a hoop skirt. At social gatherings it is forbidden to members to dance or talk with any wearers of crinoline. Only the baldest greetings are permitted. Members meeting crinolined acquaintances in the street are desired to becom suddenly interested in the overhead wires. G who forswear the use of crinoline and steel in skirts can be made associates of the Anti-Cr Club, and such associates are to be paid attention in the direction of drives, theatre candy, and other attentions dear to the heart young and blithe. The cause is a good one, an method of warfare is ingeniously calculated effective.